The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 385

WASHINGTON.

The China Mission Settled at Last.

Pennsylvania Radicals Alarmed at the Situation.

Forty National Banks in Liquidation.

Increasing Emigration to Eastern Colorado.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CHINA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There was a brief and slim Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretaries Fish, Creswell, Robeson and Sherman being absent. The first matter of importance taken up was the vacancy in the Chinese mission, for which there were half a dozen applicants or names rather, before the State Department. The Pacific coast influence, however, made such strong claims for the place that it was decided to appoint ex-Governor and ex-Congressman Frederick Low, of California, whose name was recently suggested to Secretary Fish. As Ross Browne was appointed from California, and as that State has closer commercial relations with China, it was thought best by the President and Cabinet to ignore the claims of all other names and sections.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet discussed some other appointments, but came to no result. The Cuban question and other foreign matters were not taken up.

GEN. RODDY.

Among the many callers on the President today was the ex-Confederate General Roddy, who was a cavalry General in the Western rebel army, and opposed to Grant while the latter was in Mississippi. The President received him very warmly, and conversed a few moments with him on old army times.

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Radicals are alarmed at the situation in Pennsylvania. As things now look, they freely admit in quiet conversation that the Democrats will carry the State in October. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, John Covode, arrived here to-day, and, with Senator Wilson, who has been making speeches in Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President, and suggested various measures of relief for the Republican party. One is that Pennsylvania be given the existing Cabinet vacancy, so that the State may not feel that it is ignored by the administration. Other requests mentioned in to-day's conference have not transpired. Of course, it will be telegraphed hence that Wilson and Covode declare that the Radicals will carry Pennsylvania, but their sudden visit to the President to-day and their cry for help belie their words.

NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Treasurer Spinner will shortly issue a circular directing the Government depositaries throughout the country to redeem and forward to the Treasurer all notes of the National banks in liquidation, for the purpose of returning them to the bank which issued them, and thereby withdraw them from circulation. There are between thirty and forty banks in this list, and their notes are still in circulation.

COLORADO LANDS.

The General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, showing that that officer has let a contract for the survey of ten additional townships in the eastern part of Colorado in the valley of the south fork of the Platte, covering an aggregate area of 229,400 acres. These lands are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, being rolling and level prairie with rich soil. These surveys are rendered necessary by the increasing demands of emigration to that part of the territory.

JESSE BAYLES, OF LOUISVILLE,

is here and has seen the President, but was too late to secure the postoffice there. He will now take any office he can get.

[To the Associated Press.]

PERU AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The report that Col. Freyere, Peruvian Minister, has had his attention officially called to the fact that he is taking too much interest in the affairs of the Cuban insurgents, is without foundation. The best understanding exists between our Government and the Peruvian legation. Minister Freyere's course relative to Cuban affairs is in accordance with the action of Peru in recognizing the independence of Cuba, and for such he is, of course, responsible only to his Government, and if Mr. Fish had occasion to address anybody on the subject it would have been the Peruvian government itself.

CABINET MEETING.

At noon the Cabinet met. The only members present were Secretaries Boutwell and Cox and Attorney General Hoar. Assistant Secretary of State Davis and Assistant Postmaster General Earle represented the heads of their departments.

SYRACUSE.

Republican State Convention—The Platform to be Adopted and the Nominees Indicated.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow. Horace Greeley has been here and strongly supports the nomination of Gen. Franz Siegel for Secretary of State.

Mr. Greely will not, however, attend the convention. It is said Siegel has telegraphed if his name is used in the convention he would rather have it for State Engineer. It is expected the business of the convention will be completed to-morrow. John A. Griswold will be its permanent President.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28, Midnight.—The platform as talked of to-night will be as follows:

In favor of equal suffrage to all people, without distinction of race or color.

In favor of the fifteenth amendment.

Sympathy with all oppressed people everywhere.

Sympathizing with the people of Cuba in their efforts to relieve themselves from the yoke of a government in which they have no representation, and urging that whenever, in the opinion of the administration they have established their status as a belligerent power, they be recognized as such by our government. Also, that when they have achieved their independence and desire annexation to the United States, they be so annexed.

In favor of the payment of the national debt in full in coin, and denouncing all schemes or pretexts for repudiation in every form.

Denouncing corrupt legislation and corruptionists, and repudiating all Republicans who join Democrats to pass corrupt measures.

Denouncing the election frauds perpetrated last fall and charging the Democrats with being responsible for them.

Denouncing the Democratic party for its opposition to all measures preventing such frauds and the Governor for affixing his signature to corrupt measures.

The following is the ticket as indicated by the sentiment prevailing at this time:
Secretary of State—Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Auditor—Jas. O. Putnam.
Attorney General—Chas. Andrews.
Treasurer—T. J. Chatfield.
State Engineer—Franz Seigel.
Canal Commissioner—Stephen Thayl.
State Prison Inspector—J. R. Vance.
Judges Court of Appeals—Woodruff and Mason.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Labor Reform Convention—Resolutions and Nominations.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 28.—The State Labor Reform Convention was attended by 280 delegates, representing all the counties except Duke and Nantucket. The main object of the convention was the formation of a new party in the interest of the workingmen. Resolutions were adopted denouncing all laws creating distinctions in favor of color, condition, nationality, or pursuit; insisting on a reduction of hours of labor at public expense to eight; demanding of all candidates for office a pledge to support a law prohibiting manufacturing corporations employing females and minors over ten hours per day; favoring taxation on all bonds and securities, and opposing the introduction into the country of a servile race to degrade and cheapen labor.

The following nominations were made: For Governor, E. M. Chamberlain, of Boston; Lieutenant Governor, James C. Hathaway, of Springfield; Secretary of State, S. B. Pratt, of Randolph; Treasurer, N. W. Stoddard, of North Bridgewater; Attorney General, Chas. Cawley, of Lowell; Auditor, Jas. M. Glinn, of Haverhill. None of these gentlemen named have been prominent in political matters. The action of the convention is not likely to make much change at present in the political aspect of the State.

PITTSBURG.

Republican Meeting—Penitentiary Inspector Appointed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, addressed a large Republican meeting in the City Hall to-night.

John Dean has been appointed Inspector of the Western penitentiary, vice James Marshal deceased.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The Board of Examiners at the Naval Academy admitted to-day as cadets John Farnsworth, of Illinois; Wm. A. Northcote, of West Virginia; and Charles B. Moore, of Illinois. There were no admissions yesterday.

NASHVILLE.

Coming Events Predicted—What the Legislature Will do—Collapse of Radicalism in Tennessee—Suicide of a Louisvillian.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—The Legislature convenes next Monday, and early in the succeeding week will elect a United States Senator. At this early day the following events can be predicted with reasonable certainty of their fulfillment:

1. Andrew Johnson will be elected Senator.

2d. The fifteenth amendment will not be ratified.

3d. A constitutional convention will be called at an early day, which body will effect the enfranchisement of every disfranchised person in the State at the earliest practicable moment, but will not interfere with the civil and political rights of the negro.

4th. The bonds of the State will not be repudiated, although earnest advocates for such a measure will not be wanting.

5th. The partisan legislation of the last few years will be generally repealed.

These are the main questions to come before the Legislature and the convention growing out of it. The fight over the Senatorship will be fierce, but the result can be told in advance. The new Legislature will contain an abler set of men than has ever been found in the Tennessee General Assembly before. The Press and Times, the Radical organ of this city, will suspend in a day or two, leaving not a single daily Radical paper in the State, as Brownlow's Whig has became quite conservative.

The collapse of Radicalism in Tennessee is as effectual as that of a mammoth balloon bursting from over-inflation.

Matters are quiet throughout the State.

It is supposed the man who committed suicide here a few nights ago by jumping from the suspension bridge, was a young man from Louisville named C. Swager.

MILWAUKEE.

Dedication of the National Military Asylum—Speech of Gen. Butler.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—The new building of the National Military Asylum located here was dedicated yesterday. The building presents a fine appearance from the exterior, and in its neatness, beauty of finish, and completeness of appointments, is a model. It is in the form of a cross and when the wings are completed will have a frontage of 240 feet. The entrance is in the center and opens into a large corridor, upon the east and west of which are the spacious reception rooms and offices. The accomodations are sufficient to contain comfortably 500 inmates.

The dedication was brief, the more imposing ceremonies being omitted on account of the death of Gen. Rawlins, who was a member of the board of managers. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, president of the board of managers, delivered an address as follows:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—In behalf of my associates, the Board of Managers, I bid you welcome to the national home of the disabled soldiers of Wisconsin. [Applause.] Welcome, welcome, friends of the soldier. I trust you will be held very welcome here—here in this magnificent building, provided by the liberality of the General Government of the United States for the maimed and disabled defenders of the country. This is but one of the branches of this institution, by which the Government is endeavoring to carry out the promises which we made to the soldier during the war—that when the war was over he should be provided for—and here you have the evidence of the care of the Government. I wish every soldier, and every soldier's friend, to understand that this institution is not a charitable institution, except in the very noblest meaning of the phrase. The soldiers of the country have earned this by their valor and sufferings, and it belongs to them more than it comes from them. The very funds appropriated by Congress for this building come from the stoppages and fines and forfeitures of the deserter, and thus the bad soldiers are compelled to make the homes for the good ones. [Applause.] Therefore let no soldier coming here understand that he is coming to an almshouse. He is coming to his home, earned, richly earned by him, and it is his forever, with the single condition that he shall so conduct himself in it that it shall indeed be a home for himself and others. That is the only condition we impose—such is the only discipline we mean here to enforce. We desire to have the soldiers realize that there is no discipline or law for governing here that shall do anything more than keep order and good conduct for the welfare of all.

"It has not been thought, fellow-citizens, proper on the part of the Board of Managers that we should at this time make any considerable demonstration of ceremonies in the formal dedication of this hall. There are memories so sad connected with the hour—sad to ourselves—that forbid it. Death has twice entered into the Board of Managers and taken away its most valuable members. The first and earliest pioneer of the enterprise of benevolence—him to whom you owe to-day, citizens of Milwaukee, the fact that this institution is here to beautify and grace your city—your late beloved citizen, Col. Walker, who was taken away in the prime of his usefulness as an associate in the cause of the disabled soldier; and now death has again entered our board and taken one whom we loved and revered as an associate, and to whom the whole country gave grateful tribute for his services—the late Secretary of War, Gen. J. A. Rawlins. In view of our own and the nation's bereavement, it would seem fitting that there should not be anything more than the festivities becoming this occasion, when the whole nation is bowed in grief at the loss of the patriot soldier and Christian statesman, the friend of equal liberty and equal rights all over the world, who with his dying lips proclaimed his devotion to the cause of freedom to all mankind.'"

Gov. Fairchild, Gov. Smyth, Matt. Carpenter and others made short speeches, when the flag was raised and a salute fired. The grounds were much admired by the distinguished guests from abroad.

CUBA.

A Rebel Privateer Afloat—The Cuban Constitution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the Cuban privateer Hornet, which sailed some time ago from the British provinces, where she was detained for a time, is on her way to Cuba, if she has not already arrived there. It is the intention of her commander to keep a sharp look-out for the Spanish transports carrying troops to the island, and also for the regular steamers plying between Havana and Spain, and carrying the Spanish flag. The Hornet is a fast sailing vessel, and can probably get away from any Spanish man-of-war she cannot fight. It is thought by the Cubans here that the Hornet can engage most of the vessels in the Spanish navy, with two or three exceptions. She will take her prizes into Mexican ports, that country having acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban Minister, states that there is not a single sentence in the Cuban constitution which contemplates anything but absolute and unequivocal freedom to the slaves of the island. The republican leaders, long before the adoption of the constitution, emancipated their slaves, and wherever the army of the republic marches onward freedom is proclaimed to all of every color.

CHICAGO.

Illinois and Wisconsin State Fairs—Killed by a Fall—German Journals—Weather and Crops.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Favored by good weather, the Illinois and Wisconsin State fairs are in full tide of success. Entries at the former fair will number so far one thousand, and every department is well filled. At the latter fair articles are arriving in quantities beyond any former precedent. The attendance on both fairs is very large.

A Norwegian carpenter named Christian Olden, 28 years old, was instantly killed this morning by falling from the fifth story of a building on which he was working.

The office material of the Abend Zeitung newspaper is still in the hands of the sheriff. It is now stated that two daily papers in the German language, both to support the people's municipal ticket, will spring from the ashes of the defunct sheet.

Frosts have occurred in portions of this State, in some instances seriously injuring the corn crop, which is generally two or three weeks behind in growth.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Herzog—Convention of Locomotive Firemen.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Herzog, the famous running horse that made a mile in 1:43¼, the best time on record, died this morning at Buckeye track, where last May he achieved that triumph. On Tuesday last he won the first race. It was his last. A cold taken that night settled on his lungs. Medical skill was procured, and yesterday he was thought improving. His owner refused $15,000 for him within a week.

The International Union of Locomotive Firemen are holding their fourth annual convention here. Forty delegates attend. The proceedings are kept a profound secret.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—A large meeting of citizens was held at Pike's to-night for action against the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. Three thousand people were present. Many came and went away who could not get in. Wm. Ramsey and George R. Sage, of the Cincinnati bar, Rev. Dr. Wiley, and Rev. B. W. Chidlow spoke. Resolutions favoring the Bible in the schools, and asking the board not to act on the matter till after the spring elections, passed unanimously.

Tobacco Crop of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—Light frost this evening. Reports from tobacco growing regions says the frost was light there and tobacco is not damaged.

NEW YORK.

Renewal of the Panic in Wall Street.

Depressing Effect of Rumored Failures and Defalcations.

Heavy Decline in Government Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ANOTHER PANIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—This afternoon has witnessed a renewal of the excitement and panic in Wall street, and at the close the confusion and distrust exceeded all previous experience. A great variety of startling rumors were current, and it began to be suspected that people had not yet imagined the worst. Failures and defalcations were reported on all sides, and added to the depressing influences were the sales of gold, coming at a most perilous time, and showing such recklessness at Washington as to add to the general demoralization.

MONEY

could be had at 7 per cent. on call on Government securities, but to carry stocks cost from ⅛@¾ of 1 per cent. per day, and many bankers refused to touch them.

BONDS.

Governments declined heavily under the money pressure, notwithstanding the advance abroad, but the close was firm. Southern securities were also actively pressed for sale.

GOLD

was thoroughly unsettled. Unless there is some relief to the dead lock in the gold-room, it is not believed the next Government sale will realize over 128. Gold will be called to-morrow at the National Erie Stock Board.

RAILWAY SHARES, &C.,

were thrown into a panic by the failure of the morning plan to get over difficulties of the gold board, to which were added the rumor of the failure of the Gold Exchange Bank and the extreme difficulty of getting stocks carried over. An attempt to get Commodore Vanderbilt's views of the New York Central did not succeed, and he was, in a state of great ill-temper. Pittsburg was depressed by Lockwood & Co. to carry it. The following were the lowest prices of the day: New York Central 150, Hudson River 133, Ohio and Mississippi 24, Northwest common 62, St. Paul common 62, Michigan Southern 75½, Rock Island 100⅛, Pittsburg 78¾, Ft. Wayne 80, Pacific Mail 61; from which there was a slight reaction.

THE GOLD BOARD.

The committee of the Gold Board appointed to settle up last Friday's business was in session at a late hour, and it is though that it will accomplish its work so as to permit the resumption of business.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

The reported failure of the Gold Exchange Bank was wholly unfounded.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.]

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Flour, 25,603; wheat, 224,000; pork, 1,600; bacon, 650,000; lard, 230,00; hops, 1,700.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,038, all at Hundredth-street, and 562 brought over from Wehawken. Shop butchers took a few prime and extra steers at 15@16c, and wholesale slaughterers common to good butchers' at 11¾@14½c; but most of the offerings held over till to-morrow.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,700; steady; sheep 4¾@7c; lambs 6@8c; mostly 5¼@6½c for sheep and 6@8½c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 2,137; dull and heavy at 9¾@10¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

To effect sales of flour, wheat, and corn lower prices were necessary, but whenever money matters can be arranged holders send to store rather than accept current prices. The receipts of grain the balance of the week will be limited to railroad deliveries.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Pressed for sale and offered at $30 65, with no buyers at more than $30 25. Other hog products selling only in a retail way, and quotations unreliable.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull; Rio 18@23½c; Java 31@32c. Sugar dull; fair to prime grocery 12¼@13¼c; best crushed 17c.

FREIGHTS.

Thirty-seven thousand bushels of wheat to Liverpool at 9@9½d by sail and steam, and 2,500 bbls flour to Glasgow at 3s 3d by steam.

COTTON.

The decline of ½c to-day was caused by shippers being compelled to throw their purchases upon the market, because they could not sell their exchange.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

CHARLES DICKENS IN BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Dickens opened the winter session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham last eve with a pleasant speech. After reviewing the history of the Institution and offering advice for its future management, he touched on other subjects. The present was a materialistic age. His political creed could be summed up in two articles. His faith in the people governing was infinitesimal; his faith in the people governed was illimitable.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times in an article on the situation in France, says the coincidence of the Emperor's illness and the reconstruction of the Government is a disastrous misfortune. The energies of the Emperor cannot be well spared at such a crisis. The reforms come unfortunately while the Emperor is incapacitated, and at a time when he is most required. The speculations of the people on the uncertainties and opportunities of the future are so encouraged, and augment the public disquietude. If the crisis had occurred ten years ago the Emperor could have brought to the work the energies he carried into the Italian campaign. If the experiment had been successful, France would now possess a generation of statesmen with some parliamentary experience. The only question is, was the prospect of success so clear then as to justify precipitation instead of postponing the trial? The present point is serious in any case, and is aggravated by the Emperor's enfeebled health, but peril of some kind has been the prospect of the government for the past two generations.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon has returned from Paris. He delivered an address before the Hartfordshire Agricultural Society to-night, in course of which he acknowledged that the subject of tenure of land in Ireland was a momentous and vital one, but it should not be considered as a party question. The evils connected with the land system must be abated. The solution was difficult but not impossible. He asked if there was language strong enough to condemn a land-holder who ejected a tenant and received the whole benefit of tenant labor and expenditure. This course was too often followed, and the evil must be abated. He believed the rights of property should be scrupulously held and rigidly enforced by law. The Government, he said, intended to introduce a measure which would command the respect, support and prayers of every honest man.

THE CONDITION OF EUROPE.

Lord Clarendon, in conclusion, alluded to the present condition of Europe, and expressed the conviction that in no time in the past five years has there been a fairer prospect of continued peace than at present.

DECLINED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lord Westbury has declined an appointment to the bench on the Court of Appeals.

NEWMARKET RACES.

The first October meeting commenced today at Newmarket. The biennial Produce stake was won by Mystic; the Buckingham stakes by Kingcraft; Hopeful stakes by Mantilla, and the great Eastern handicap by Amaranth colt.

SPAIN.

THE BARCELONA TROUBLES.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The troubles at Barcelona have been quelled and the city is tranquil. One hundred and twenty-six persons have been arrested for complicity in the revolt. Many have escaped. The fugitives destroyed the telegraph wires and railroad tracks to prevent capture. Troops have been sent in pursuit and to protect the laborers engaged in repairing the telegraph and railroads.

THE THRONE RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The King of Portugal has publicly contradicted the rumor of his candidature for the throne of Spain. He says he was born a native of Portugal and will die a native.

FRANCE.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S DEFENSE.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—It is said that Father Hyacinthe will be defended in the Council by the Bishops of Avignon, Rheims, Chalons and Bayeaux.

THE FAMILY MURDER STILL A MYSTERY.

The recent murder of an entire family still remains in mystery. The story published yesterday that the body of the father had also been found is untrue.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF THE PATRIARCH OF LISBON.

LISBON, Sept. 28.—The Cardinal Emanuel Bento Rodriques, Patriarch of Lisbon, is dead.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The King of Portugal in a letter denies that he had any idea of abdicating in order to accept the throne of Spain.

IRELAND.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN ON TENANT RIGHTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Archbishop Cullen, in reply to a deputation bearing an address from the citizens of Wexford, Ireland, said that by moderating their demands, and not by interfering with the legitimate rights of any class or institutions, tenants would enjoy the results of their labor in undisturbed tranquillity.

ITALY.

RECEPTION OF EUGENIE.

FLORENCE, Sept. 28.—King Victor Emanuel and the diplomatic body at Florence will go to Venice to receive the Empress of the French, on her way to the East.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 28, P. M.—Consols 93. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, '65s, 83¾; '67 82¾; '62s 84; 10-40s 75½; '62s at Frankfort 87¾ @87½; Erie 23¾; Illinois 94; Atlantic and Great Western 21¾. Stocks steady. French rentes 71f 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¾@12⅞d; Orleans 12¾@12⅞d; sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 8d; red Western 9s 4d. Western flour 24s. Corn, mixed, 29s 6d. Oats 3s 0d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 111s. Beef 88s. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 65s. Bacon 65s 6d. Petroleum unchanged. Naval stores dull. Linseed oil 33 pounds 5s sterling.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Tallow 47s. Calcutta linseed 63s. Petroleum at Antwerp 56½. Cotton at Havre steady at 145¾.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

COVINGTON, Sept. 20.

Your issue of the 31st of August contains a telegram from Washington, D. C., charging Col. Campbell and myself with the fraudulent purchase of colored soldiers' bounty claims in Kentucky. You informed me that your correspondent received the information through others, and was not responsible for the truth of the statement. Now, Mr. Editor, I have silently submitted with great forbearance to the many scurrilous and infamous slanders prejudicial to my character by unknown and irresponsible parties; until I find it becomes necessary for me to vindicate myself by disabusing the public mind of such willful and base misrepresentations of irresponsible scoundrels who are continually attempting to injure me. I here take occasion to say that the author, whoever he may be, is a malicious slanderer, and has willfully misrepresented me, as I never purchased, nor was I ever interested in the purchase, of any soldiers' claims, white or black, in Kentucky or elsewhere, and have no connection whatever with any person in such purchases. In regard to the charges made against Colonel C., in connection with myself, I desire to say, in justification of him, that in August, 1868, I was consulted by him and others in regard to the propriety and legality of advancing money or purchasing such claims to a limited extent. On examining the law, I said to them that the law, as far as I knew, did not interdict such purchases, and that they might, so far as the law is concerned, engage in it. My opinion in this regard has been fully sustained by the result. It seems that, although the matter was fully investigated by the grand jury at Louisville, no indictment was found for the reason that there was no act of Congress under which such transactions should be penally prosecuted. The parties engaged in the business purchased very few claims, as appears from the letter of General Runkle. What they did was done openly and without concealment or misrepresentation. I am well satisfied they never attempted to deny what was done by them, or the amount paid for the claims, which, to me, from all I can learn, was a fair and just consideration. The parties thus purchasing seem to have done so under the authority of an official letter from the Freedmen's Bureau, which is herewith published.

S. G. BURBRIDGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU R., F. AND A. LANDS—CLAIM DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1869.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting that authority be given to the disbursing officer for Kentucky to make payment to responsible persons who have actually made loans to claimants upon presentation "of a power of attorney of the claimant, accompanied with a receipt in full, signed in the presence of two loyal and respectable witnesses, who can at all times identify the individual, and both attested by the Clerk of the Court, Notary, or Justice of the Peace."

In answer I have the honor to state that in the payment of certificates this bureau cannot withhold from claimants any part of the amount thereof, except the legal fees of attorneys, the notarial fees, and such amounts as have been actually advanced to them in money by the attorneys of record in the claims.

Persons other than attorneys of record can have no legal claim upon such certificates in the payment of the same by the bureau, and if they buy up claims or advance money, or goods upon them, they do so at their own risk, as the law and decisions explicitly prohibit this bureau from recognizing any such claimants in the payment of certificates.

If, however, the claimant voluntarily authorizes the disbursing officer to pay from the amount due him any debt to such persons, there would seem to be no objection to the officer paying the debt for him as requested.

Inclosed please receive copy of Circular No. 16, series of 1867, containing the law regulating the payment of such certificates.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau R., F. and A. Lands,
In charge of claim division.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 3.

Col. T. W. Campbell, Bowling Green, Ky.:

SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. is before me. You ask why "you were singled out of all the number who have bought claims, and reported in the public press." I do not know, unless it was for the reason that the Washington correspondent knew your name and yours only.

From my knowledge of the gentleman, I am of the opinion that if he knew all the names, all would appear. My duties are not with the press. I have not furnished any names, nor do I now propose to furnish the names of the fifteen or twenty gentlemen who have, in one way or another, purchased claims of colored soldiers. I have reported their names to the authorities at Washington, with strict impartiality. Only seven claims were purchased under the grant attempt spoken of by the newspaper correspondents, last November, and those were not purchased by you. Each of the fifteen or twenty gentlemen above alluded to acted on his own account. You say you have acted openly in the matter, and thus I know of the purchase of claims by you. That is true. I know not only that you bought claims, but each one you bought, the amount you paid for it, and also know that you paid high for them, and lost money in the operation. You came to my office and told me part of this (the rest I learned from the colored men). Said you regarded it as a "commercial transaction," and all you asked was for the Bureau officers to let you alone and you would look to the claimant for your money.

I was then of the opinion that you had done wrong. I was instrumental in having witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury to have the case tested before the United States District Court. The result was that it was found that there was no law to prevent the purchase of claims. I went further. I reported the case to Washington and asked authority to return the money for cases which had been sold to the Treasury, on the ground that both buyer and seller had forfeited their rights to it, and suggested that Congress be requested to amend the law. I was, therefore, informed that I must pay the money to the claimant, and that the law could not be amended without interfering with the rights of property. Afterward, meeting you, I said to you that I had no personal feeling in the matter; had simply done what I conceived to be my duty; that I had done all I could for you, and that I would pay the claimants, and they could take care of their money. I now gave it up.

You say you did nothing but what you had a perfect right to do. It is true, the law does not prohibit it—only making the sale void, you taking the risk of getting the money from claimants. The law also provides for the manner of payment and makes it the duty of the officer to pay the man. See act of Congress approved March 29, 1867. This I purpose to see done.

We can give the colored soldier his money. We do not expect to compel him to keep it. A great deal of sympathy has been wasted, on our friend, the colored soldier. He does not need it. He is able to take care of himself. Of the few claims that have been bought, some have been paid for in land, the best use his money could have been put to, some with money necessary to save his crops, some with necessaries of life, when the soldier or his family have been sick. Some have been swindled, but not in the purchase of claims, nor is the white man always the sharpest. I have known a soldier to sell and transfer his claim to more than one person, then, come draw his money and leave for parts unknown. I have known him to identify himself as such a man, draw his money, and having learned the process afterward, prove himself to be another man, and draw his (the other party's) bounty, much to the discomfiture of the officer who pays the claim.

Considering all things, the black man is as honest as the white, and, if knowing how to make a bargain is any sign of his capacity for elevation, he has that talent beyond a doubt. In fine, I do not think that the colored soldiers in Kentucky have lost one per cent. of the bounty due them, and that only by their own fault. If, after what Congress has done for them, and the officers of this bureau are doing for them, the colored soldiers cannot take care of themselves, they do not deserve to be cared for.

Your ideas, my ideas, and the ideas of the gentlemen of the press may all take distinct directions when we consider the morality of the buying of claims, but our ideas make neither the one or the other criminal.

Having said the substance of the foregoing previously, I have no hesitancy in saying it to you or any one else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Superintendent R. and D. C., Kentucky.

THE PACIFIC.

Seward—Numerous Fires—Cherokee and Virginia Railroad—Cricket.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Seward returned to-day and sails for Mexico on Thursday.

Numerous fires in the city for the past two days. Destruction of property large, and loss of life in one case.

The first rail of the Cherokee and Virginia railroad was laid to-day. Work on the Sutro tunnel commenced yesterday.

A Cricket match to-day, between the Red Stocking eleven, of Cincinnati, against California eleven. Red Stockings scored in one inning 118 to 89 in two innings by the California, winning the game by long odds.

PHILADELPHIA.

Effect of the New Registry Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The effect of the new and strict registry law has been to decrease regular and extra assessment for taxes $16,000 from last year, indicating a small vote for the fall election. The decrease is largest in the extra assessments, that being $10,000.

Indiana State Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The number of entries at the State fair are much larger than last year. The show of horses, cattle and sheep unusually good. Weather fine, and every prospect for the most successful fair since the war.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

J. M. Steele, drunkenness; discharged.
Fred. Wahl, drunkenness; fined $5 and $200 for six months.
Mattie Simpson, drunkenness; discharged.
John Lehmer, drunkenness; discharged.
J. Sullivan, common cheat; continued until to-morrow and $200 to answer.
Michael Kennedy vs. Dan. Berg, peace warrant; held in $200 to keep the peace six months.
E. Rube vs. Eliza Goodall, peace warrant; continued one week.
Mollie Dickerson vs. Emeline Letcher, peace warrant; $200 to keep the peace six months.
Robert Hopkins and Charles Basham, shooting and wounding Paul Booker with intent to kill; Basham discharged on motion of prosecuting attorney, and Hopkins' case sent to the grand jury, and held in $200 bond to answer a charge of misdemeanor.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. B. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The jury in the case of James Scott vs. the city of Louisville, the evidence in which was heard on Monday, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for damages to the amount of $600. It was clearly proven that Mr. Scott had sustained serious injuries, which were the result of gross neglect on the part of the city authorities, and had he been a man well-to-do in the world the city would have had to pay dearly for its neglect.

In the case of Chas. Yekley vs. Chas. Weible, a jury was impaneled and the evidence heard. The argument will be made this morning.

By mistake, we published yesterday morning the docket for the 30th in tead of that for Tuesday. The regular docket was not reached yesterday.

TO-DAY'S DOCKET.

John Gleeson vs. City of Louisville.
Fred. Turman vs. Wm. H. Head.
Lane & Bartlett vs. W. B. Gray.
Wm. Sumner & Co. vs. Chas. B. Patton.
Edward J. O'Mally vs. Marcellus A. Wise.
Brown & Co. vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
J. Van & Son vs. S. F. Miller.
John Catwardine vs. Henry Dix.
S. W. Pope vs. B. F. Avery.
Wm. Monahan vs. Gray & Callahan.
August Forest vs. Phil. H. Jourdan.

The following cases have been set for hearing on next Saturday:

4866. J. Montz vs. John McCann.
5457. A. Brannin, assignee of Tucker vs. Miller & Watson.
6065. George Lambert vs. M. Billings.
6264. Wm. Candiff vs. George Birch.
6318. Louis Wege vs. C. Herhoff.
6345. Edward Holbrook vs. Jas. A. Miller, &c.
6338. Tatman & Co. vs. F. L. Sims.
6406. L. McLaughlin vs. F. A. Cardone, &c.
6411. Edward Holbrook vs. Jas. A. Miller &c.
6414. E. S. Phunrey vs. John M. Myers.
6420. T. W. Gilmer vs. J. C. Mulholland.
6411. Pat. Nolan vs. W. R. Lucas.
6443. Mary E. Rawlins vs. Marks & Bensinger.
6446. Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. vs. S. D. Pearce, &c.
6462. J. M. Shreve vs. Calvert Bros.
6364. Jeff. Brown vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.
6506. Same vs. Geo. Lee.
6519. Same vs. Same.
6530. J. C. Ellingsworth vs. Charles L. Maddox.
6531. L. H. German vs. German Bros.
6540. Foreman, Harris & Co. vs. Miller & Bacon.
5560. J. M. Shreve vs. Calvert Bros. & Co.
6580. J. S. Cattin vs. R. A. Bell.
6587. John Terr, &c., vs. Wm. Preston.
6588. Scarr & Bros. vs. C. A. M. Yarbra.
6599. Edward Holbrook vs. James A. Miller &c.
6601. Wolf & Derringer vs. W. O. Whittingham.
6602. Phil. Lottisch vs. Same.
6616. U. B. Nelson, assignee, vs. Jas. H. Carried.
6624. W. M. Swann vs. T. W. Miller.
6631. James Davenport vs. E. Davenport, &c.
6641. John Crose vs. J. B. English.
6642. John Rapp vs. Henry Althouse.
6643. C. Brockman vs. Wm. Geissell.
6649. Jacob Pfaffinger vs. Peter Pfeiffer.
6650. Jacob Pfaffinger vs. P. & M. Pfeiffer.
6655. John P. Cromie vs. F. S. Gosnell.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

DOCKET OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.
U S vs 11 packages sugar.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.
U S vs John Howard, two cases.
U S vs Granville Barack.
U S vs 56 bbls whisky.
U S vs Wilson & Frazier.
U S vs 25 bbls distilled spirits.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.
U S vs 35 bbls distilled spirits.
U S vs 2 copper stills, &c.
U S vs 200 acres of land, &c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.
U S vs David Johnson.
U S vs H. P. Shelton.
U S vs 4 bbls whisky.
U S vs 47 caddies tobacco.
Com'th of Kentucky vs Brown & Tandy.
Com'th of Kentucky vs John Smith.
Com'th of Kentucky vs Andrew Downing.
U S vs S. H. Robinson et al.

DOCKET OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.
U S vs 3 copper stills, &c.
U S vs 1 box of tobacco.
U S vs 1 case of tobacco.
U S vs 6 cases of tobacco.
U S vs 1 case of tobacco.
U S vs 1 case of tobacco.
U S vs 2 cases of tobacco.
U S vs 7 cases of tobacco.
U S vs 2 cases of smoking tobacco.
U S vs 46 cases of tobacco.
U S vs 150 bbls of sugar.
U S vs 11 packages of sugar.
U S vs 876 bbls of sugar.
U S vs 250 packages of sugar.
U S vs 43 bbls of sugar.
U S vs 33 packages of sugar.
U S vs 3 bbls distilled spirits.
U S vs 2 copper stills.
U S vs 7 bbls apple brandy.
U S vs 2 copper stills, &c.
U S vs 1 copper still, &c.
U S vs 4,552½ lbs of tobacco.
U S vs 2 copper stills, &c.
U S vs Thomas V. Keith et al., scifa.
U S vs Frank Summers et al., scifa.
U S vs R. A. Vance et al., scifa.
U S vs Clinton Combs et al.; scifa.
U S vs Otto Bruning et al.
U S vs Chas. Fischer et al.
U S vs Wm. C. Baskett et al., 2 cases.
U S vs Henry Thierman et al., do.
U S vs C. P. Moorman et al., 11 cases.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.
U S vs 5 bbls distilled spirits.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.
U S vs Wm. R. Bates et al.
U S vs O. H. Burbridge et al.
U S vs Geo. M. Graves et al.
U S vs E. S. Reid et al.
U S vs Thos. Gleeson et al.
U S vs John C. Gardner et al.
U S vs 75 boxes tobacco.
U S vs H. A. Smith et al.
U S vs W. H. Thomas et al.
U S vs Adolph Harteveld et al.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.
U S vs Wm. Hall.
U S vs Henry Spalding et al.
U S vs Benj. Spalding et al., 3 cases.
U S vs Charles Swain.
U S vs J. T. Caskey et al.
U S vs C. L. Sancliffe, et al.
U S vs Sam. B. Reid.
U S vs Clinton Combs.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.
U S vs John Mullen, et al.
U S vs Isaac Holman.
U S vs Jos. Jenkins.
U S vs Sam'l Simpson, Sr.
U S vs Calloway Simpson.
U S vs Zachariah Wilson.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.
U S vs James Wilson.
U S vs Thos. A. Gill, et al.
U S vs Harrison Combs.
U S vs Harrison Wade.
U S vs Clinton Combs.
U S vs W C Young.
U S vs 42 caddies tobacco, &c.
U S vs 4 bbls distilled spirits.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.
U S vs James W. Lewis—2 cases.
U S vs Ricoard Vance.
U S vs Overton & Riley.
U S vs J. D. Shackletts, et al.
U S vs Jno. Faller, et al.
U S vs Thomas Creech, et al.
U S vs James Brashears, et al.
U S vs Russell Combs.
U S vs Jesse Brashears.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.
U S vs Samuel Cornett, et al.
U S vs Shadrack Combs.
U S vs Moses Adams.
U S vs Thos. V. Keith.
U S vs Samuel Hanby.
U S vs John McCarthy, 2 cases.
U S vs Wiley Jones.
U S vs William McDaniel.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15TH.
U S vs Pius L. Elder.
U S vs Randolph Perry.
U S vs Julius Reid.
U S vs James Outbirth.
U S vs James H. Martin, et al.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.
U S vs M. C. Shewmaker, et al.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH.
U S vs Henry Crist.
U S vs Buford Kennedy, et al.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH.
David Moorman vs L. Barrackman.
Wolf Kahn vs Fanny Kennedy, et al.
Stix, Krouse & Co vs Grayswood, et al.
Geo. Robertson vs Wm. L. Utley.
Parry Brady vs Jno. Rogers.
J. A. Godshaw's assignee vs H. Godshaw.
David Williams vs Thos. Cottins, et al.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.
W. A. Johnson & Co. vs Ramsey Payne.
Wm. B. Harrison vs L. & N. R. R. Co.
Elizabeth Donohoe vs Geo. Barbour, et al.
Geo. Irwin's heirs vs Jno. Crutcher, et al.
Geo. Irwin's assignee vs Hutchison & Rains.
Chas. Covington vs Jno. Hacker.
Richard Turpin vs Same.
J. C. Miller vs Same.

W. T. Pierce's assignee vs. Danl. Cheatham, et al.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST.
Geo. D. Blakey vs Fred. Potter, et al.
N. C. Lawrence vs W. B. McCarty.
Ed. Wilson vs James Cole.
Commonwealth of Kentucky vs Nathan Bibb, two cases.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22D.
Peterson, &c., vs J. C. Coles, et al., two cases.
Martha Thomas vs E. Jenkins, et al.
Andrew Branch vs James Ford.
Robt. Anderson vs Thos. Dixon, et al.
Della Webster vs S. D. McIntire, et al.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23D.
Saml. Pickens vs. City of Louisville.
Geo. Bransford vs. City of Louisville.
Isaac French vs. City of Louisville.
Henry Smith vs. City of Louisville.
Geo. Wright vs. Geo. D. Blakey.
John W. Flonell vs. James McKinney, et al.
Jos. Meaux vs. same.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.
R. J. Daniel vs. R. H. Arkenburg, et al.
Richard Miller vs. Benj. Ramey, et al.
John Bybee vs. E. H. Greer, et al.
James Farris vs. James Fish.
Ezekiel Noel vs. J. E. Hoe, et al.
Gore's administrator vs. Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Doc. Murphy.
Marsha Purdy vs. L. L. Creekmore.
R. B. McLain vs. R. B. Dunn.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.
Nora Sweeney vs. Chas. Merriwether.
Willis Taylor's administratrix vs. Z. M. Sherley, et al.
Edward Senter's administratrix vs. same.
Thos. Scrubb's administratrix vs. same.
Henry Terts vs. Wm. Eddy.
Hannibal Moore vs. Sarah E. Moore.
Edw. Holbrook, Jr., vs. A. H. McDonald, et al.
Prichard, Alter & Co. vs. Walden, Crice & Martin.
Same vs. J. B. Cook & Son.
Same vs. J. B. Cook & Son.
Mohr, Solomon & Mohr vs. Buffalo City Ins. Co.
Same vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.
Geo. D. Blakey vs. J. W. Davis, et al.
McLean & Co. vs. R. B. Dunn.
Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. John Norris.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Buckner's executors vs. Cromie's executors, Louisville Chancery; reversed.
McHatton et al., vs. Ford et al., Owen; affirmed.
Crittenden's heirs vs. Bush et al., Pendleton; reversed.
Shaw's administrator vs. DeCourcey, Campbell; affirmed.
Fletcher vs. Cain, Jefferson; reversed.
Marshall & Kilpatrick vs. Curtis et al., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Campbell vs. Clay, Nicholas;
Huff vs. Orr, &c., Nicholas; agreement filed, and causes set for hearing on 2d October, 1869.
Kerr's heirs vs. Clarke, Nicholas; appeal dismissed on motion of appellant.
Gillaspie, &c., vs. Glover, &c., Montgomery; rehearing granted.
Kriel vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson; ordered that mandate issue forthwith.
O'Bannon vs. Tyler, Fleming;
Boyles' administrator vs. McCall, Fleming;
Goslin et al. vs. Wiles, Fleming; submitted on briefs.
Bell vs. Kendrick et al., Fleming; continued until next term.
O'Neal vs. Orr, Bracken; argued by Gov. Stevenson for appellant, and submitted.
Smith vs. Raymond's administrator, &c., Harrison; argued by A. H. Ward, Esq., for appellees, and submitted.

In Cases of Tort Attorneys Have No Lien for Fee Until Judgment.

L. A. Wood vs. M. G. Andres et al., } Louisville Chancery.

AFFIRMED SEPT. 27, 1869—PETERS, JUDGE.

Wood, an attorney, brought a suit for one Morse under a special contract to receive as his fee a sum equal to one-half the amount recovered, the action being against Andres for injuries to the person of Morse. After some progress in the action, the defendants compromised with Morse by paying him $200. Wood then sued Andres and Morse for one-half of the amount received, claiming a lien thereon, and a demurrer to the petition was sustained.

Held—The lien secured by the act of 1866 to attorneys is upon claims arising on contract, either express or implied, which are put into their hands for collection, and on "judgments" recovered in actions prosecuted by attorneys without regard to the nature of the claim on which the action was prosecuted. But the statute does not go to the extent that, for a claim of unliquidated damages in cases of tort before judgment is recovered, the defendant is to be made liable for the fee of the attorney of the plaintiff where the parties compromise and adjust their litigation before judgment.

If No Supersedeas Has Been Issued Ten Per Cent. Damages Cannot Be Recovered.

Reed vs. Lander. } Bourbon.

OPINION ON RULE—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Lander having recovered a judgment for money against Reed in the Circuit Court, Reed appealed and executed before the clerk of that court an appeal bond, but did not sue out from this court a supersedeas. The judgment having been affirmed and ten per cent. damages awarded by this court, Reed obtained a rule against Lander to show cause why the judgment as to damages should not be set aside because no supersedeas had issued.

Held—While the clerk of appeal and execution of an appeal bond are essential preliminaries to obtaining a supersedeas, neither one nor both constitute it; therefore the judgment is not superseded until the order of supersedeas from the proper clerk is issued; hence ten per cent. damages cannot be awarded in the absence of this order constituting the supersedeas, nor is there authority in this court to award damages unless the judgment be actually superseded. (Sections 885, 886, 886, 887, and 904, Civil Code.)

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Messrs. Coke, Jones and Walling.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Mayor submitted a claim of $1,064 66 in favor of John Gill for paving claims against the city, which was referred to Revision Committee.

The Mayor submitted a communication from the President of the water company notifying the Council of the expiration of the terms of office of Jos. F. Tompkins and Jno. W. Story as directors in the water company; when Mr. German presented a resolution raising a joint session providing for the election of all the officers required to be elected in September. No action was taken thereon.

The Mayor submitted a grade map of the alley running from Columbia street to north and south alley east of Seventeenth street, and from Bank street north to east and west alley between Fifteenth and Seventeenth and Bank and Lytle streets, when, on motion, a resolution approving the same was adopted.

The Mayor submitted a communication in regard to the development of the water power of the falls, which was read and referred to a special joint committee consisting of Messrs. Brobston, Jenkins, and Vissman, from this board.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 8 O'CLOCK.

The railroad connection question was taken up, when the substitute resolution offered by Mr. Long was read.

Mr. Walton moved to amend by requiring the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to take up their track on Maple street and make their connection with the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad by laying their track down Kentucky to Fourteenth street, which amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Duerson, the resolution of Mr. Long was taken up by clauses.

Mr. Fulton moved to amend by making it binding upon the city only when the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company has changed its gauge to 4 feet 8½ inches, which amendment was tabled.

On motion the first clause as amended was adopted. The second clause was read, when Capt. Jenkins presented an amendment requiring the gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches to extend to the junction at Fourteenth and Rowan streets, and that the Union depot be constructed at or near the junction, when a motion to table the amendment of Capt. Jenkins was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, German, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, Orrill, Sackstader and Vissman—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Jenkins, Burnett, McCulloch, McDermott, Tapp and Walton—11. When the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Jenkins, Burnett, McCulloch, McDermott, Tapp, Vissman and Walton—12.

NAYS—President Duerson and Messrs. German, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, Orrill and Sackstader—9.

On motion, the vote adopting the amendment of Capt. Jenkins was reconsidered. When, on motion of Mr. Clemons, the said amendment was tabled.

Capt. Jenkins moved to amend by inserting "between Third and Sixth streets," which amendment was concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemons, Dix, Fuller, Fulton, Jenkins, Burnett, McCulloch, McDermott, Tapp, Vissman, and Walton—12.

NAYS—President Duerson and Messrs. German, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, Orrill, and Sackstader—9.

Mr. Dix moved to so amend as to require the railroad companies to provide ground for a depot without any cost to or gift from the city, which amendment was rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. McAteer providing that should said railroad companies accept said route, the city of Louisville shall allow them a quantity of ground sufficient for a Union passenger and freight depot between First and Sixth streets, which was tabled.

Messrs. Tapp & McDermott submitted amendments which were not considered.

On motion of Dr. McDermott, the consideration of the question was postponed and made the special order of business the next meeting at 9½ o'clock.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

James Riley, $18 50, for nursing sick pauper.
J. R. Montgomery & Co., $500, for carpenter's work on new jail.
F. W. Merz, $2,000 for iron work on new jail.
McDonald & Shuler, $1,500, for stone work on new jail.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $1,000, for carpenter's work on hospital.
F. W. Merz, $125 85, for iron work on hospital.
McDonald & Shuler, $800, for stone work on hospital.
P. Compton, $250, for brick work on hospital.
Bradley & Gilbert, [illegible], for printing, &c.
Wm. Love, $108 [illegible] for culvert in Logan street.
Ferrill & Barber, [illegible], for binding [illegible] Eastern District.

Mr. Vissman, from the Special Committee of the Eastern District, reported separate resolutions approving the following apportionments, which were severally approved, viz:

Apportionment of Seventeenth street from Lisbon to Main street; Chas. Orr, contractor.

Apportionment of Kentucky street from Sixth to Seventh street; H. Wilson, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk on south side of Broadway from Hancock to Clay street; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Dr. McDermott reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's apportionment of Market street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, R. W. Reid contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Sept. 30, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 28.

There are one hundred spiritualists in New Albany.

The receipts of wheat yesterday were 6,300 bushels.

The thermometer got down to thirty-nine yesterday.

Farmers were yesterday selling their hogs at nine cents per pound.

Reuben Robertson, Township Trustee, is again confined to his room with a severe attack of the rheumatism.

A little child of Mr. George Bowen fell on the pavement of Upper Sixth street yesterday, and broke its arm near the wrist.

It was rumored yesterday that the Daily New Albany Commercial had been sold to Capt. Gifford of the Ohio Falls Iron Works. It was premature.

The Common Pleas Court has been in session since Monday, but in consequence of the absence of most of the attorneys from the city, little progress has been made.

A woman yesterday filed an information against one of our police force, charging him with having first placed her husband in the police station, and then returning to her house attempted to gain an entrance for—the rest may be inferred. He is one of the best members of the police, and it may be a malicious prosecution against him for the performance of his duty.

Charles Taylor, who resides on the river road a short distance below town, was yesterday bitten and terribly lacerated by a savage bull-dog belonging to him. The dog had followed Taylor, who tried to drive it home with some clods of dirt, when the beast became ferocious and set upon his own master. The injuries about his hands and head were so serious as to require the attendance of a physician.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 28.

Bishop Simpson passed through our city early yesterday morning for Louisville.

The wife of Mr. Thos. Gray, falls pilot, died on Monday night, after a painful illness.

Trains leave for New Albany at 6:40, 8:30, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4:00, 6:15 and 9:30 P. M.

Hon. Theo. Gazlay, attorney of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived on last evening's train.

Zaddock Griffith, the ex-county jailer, has sued Sheriff Mart V. Howard for $10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment.

James M. Boyd, of Jennings county, was admitted to the Southern Prison yesterday for assault and battery. He will graduate in two years.

A target shooting match for beef will occur at Eph. Keigwin's place on Saturday next at one o'clock, on the old plank road, about two miles from Jeffersonville. The list is open to the world.

The Board of Directors for the State Prison South, Hon. F. M. Meredith, Rev. W. W. Curry, and R. S. Heiskell, convened in the above institution yesterday, but transacted no important business.

The headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association have been removed to Holmes & Thiss' Hall, where books and papers belonging to the organization can be found, except the township library, which is in Curran's drug store.

"An American citizen of African descent," was yesterday unhorsed while teaming by officer McCaslin, at the instance of a sable damsel, who swears that if Cuffy aint married to her he ought to be. The case will be investigated before Judge Matthews to-day.

An Albino and a fat woman, almost as broad as long, took passage on last evening's train, to exhibit themselves as side attractions at the State Agricultural Fair. Several citizens of "Jeff" also left on the same train, not to be observed, but to be among the observers.

Before Judge Matthews in the City Court, yesterday morning, came a brace of sore offenders; one paid $18 70, another $17 25 for selling liquor on Sundays; a third felt the penalty of the law for disorderly conduct in the sum of $9 05; a fourth for the same was dealt with gently in the amount of $6 10, and lastly came a fiery gent for cursing the people of his street, $6 10 for the city and her officials was the result.

The ship yards of Howard & Co. and D. S. Barmore have both more work than they can do. The former has four boats on the stocks, the latter three. The woolen mills of J. L. Bradley & Co., as well as the planing mill of Blythe, Myers, & Co., are also crowded with work, and the same may be said of Smyser & Milton's flouring mills, the Ohio Falls Car-works, the "Jeff" road, and the coopery of Brookbanks & Co., and so, for the drygoods stores of Hall, Moore, & Burkhards, and Hall, Sample, & Co., they are literally jammed with work. From the above it can be seen that Jeffersonville has seldom had more flourishing days than at present.

Our announcement yesterday of the serious illness of George W. Twomey prepared the public in a measure for the sad news of that gentleman's death, which occurred yesterday morning before daylight, after being confined to his room for about five days. Mr. Twomey was a native of North Carolina, but was raised in East Tennessee. He came to this county and settled in Utica about twenty-five years ago, where for some time he served Jonathan Clark as a dry goods clerk. The deceased was a member of the City Council about fifteen years ago, and was subsequently appointed postmaster of Jeffersonville early in 1864, in which position he continued until the death of Lincoln. In this latter capacity he served with distinction and very general approbation. A wife and six children are sorely bereaved by his death. In character Mr. Twomey was an excellent citizen, a loving father, a faithful husband and a steadfast friend. He will be buried at 2 o'clock to-day from the Wall-street Methodist church. The Tabor Lodge I. O. O. F., of which he was a member, will attend the funeral in a body. The members of the other lodges of the order are requested to attend. The deceased had previously taken a policy of $2,000 on his life in the Phœnix, of Hartford, which he suffered to expire last winter and failed to renew.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:20 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:45 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex., (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & East'n night Ex., (daily except Saturday.) sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:20 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:40 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lexington Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:05 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

No. 7 (3:55 P. M. Sunday.) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:55 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7.55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:55 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:20 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	8:20 A. M. / 12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans express brought 32 through passengers yesterday morning.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will receive freight to-day as usual.

A special train of fourteen cars brought the horses from the Cincinnati races to Woodlawn race-course yesterday.

The Cincinnati express train on the Short Line Railroad, which arrived at 11:45 A. M. yesterday, brought 102 through passengers.

About 800 hands are now at work on that portion of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, between Macon and Milledgeville, which remains to be graded. The expectation is to put the whole of the line in operation about next mid-summer.

The forward truck of a flat car loaded with lumber, attached to the Bardstown train, broke at Oil Switch, one mile from the city, yesterday morning, but fortunately did no other damage. A portion of the train came in to the city, and a special train was sent to the scene of the accident, which brought in the passengers and baggage. The New Orleans express was delayed about an hour by the accident.

The Jefferson (Texas) Jimplecute of the 15th announces the arrival in that city, the night before, of Capt. J. J. Daniel, Chief Engineer of the M. E. P. & P. R. R., direct from Paris, France. The Jimplecute adds: "The news he brings is as good as could be. The road is a fixed fact, having triumphed over all opposition, and has $10,000,000 to bank on. But that if this portion of the road is built depends entirely on the actions of the people of this city and on the line of the road from here to Bowie county. All that is asked is that the people subscribe lands for stock, and are required to give no deed until the road is completed to certain points. Unless this is done, Capt. Daniel has instructions to go to work at once from Gaines' Landing on the Mississippi."

The Blue Ridge Railroad Company, it is stated, have undertaken the construction and completion of all the unfinished work of the Knoxville and Charleston railroad between Knoxville and the State line, and are to guarantee the payment of the bonds of the Knoxville and Charleston railroad. In consideration of this arrangement the Knoxville and Charleston Company are to mortgage to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina their entire road, including rolling stock, &c., subject, however, to the prior lien of the State of Tennessee. The stipulations which led to this result were considered and ratified on Monday last, at a meeting of the stockholders of the former road, in the city of Knoxville.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: "In the case of Griffis, the engineer whose heavy neglect of duty cost some score of human beings to death in the late Hamilton, [illegible] ... was obliged to wait for another train to pass, and left or put his train in the way of that which was approaching. The result was a collision, with the usual accompaniments of mangling and death. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and a sympathizing crowd in court received it with 'great applause.' The case is only important, at present, as an indication of public opinion in relation to the personal responsibility of railroad men for the results of carelessness. The verdict seems to

Dress Goods!

WE will Exhibit on MONDAY, Sept. 20—
Beautiful line Irish Poplins;
Beautiful line French Poplins;
Beautiful line Silk & Wool Poplins, for Suits;
Beautiful line Plaid Poplins;
Beautiful line Empress Cloths;
Black and Colored Alpacas.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,
118 West Market, bet. 3d and 4th.

allow the largest liberty for recklessness in employees, but it does not exonerate the railroad companies from pecuniary responsibility and in the increased care that will be compelled, for their own interest under the circumstances, to exercise in the choice of servants, the public will still have some guarantee against the indiscriminate exercise of that liberty.

Mr. Bateman, conjointly with M. Havy, of Vienna, have devised a plan for uniting France and England by a railway across the Straits of Dover, which appears to be very much the most feasible of the many projects on that subject. A paper descriptive of the plan was read by Mr. Bateman at the late meeting of the British Association, and received from a large number of engineers and others habituated to critical scrutiny of new projects unqualified commendation as the best yet proposed. The plan is that of a cast-iron tube large enough for the passage of cars of the ordinary construction to be laid along the bottom of the Channel, averaging 110 feet below the surface of the water. Commencing on one side, a horizontal cylinder or bell would be provided of sufficient capacity, and so arranged that, as piece after piece of the tube was built in its place, the bell could be put forward for another piece, and so on till the other side of the Channel was reached. The distance is twenty-two miles. The line would be wrought by pneumatic pressure, securing pure air all the way, and excluding all possibility of accident from collision. Express trains would cross in 45 minutes, ordinary trains in about an hour. The accommodation would be sufficient for 5,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of goods daily, and the estimated cost 50 million dollars. This was the only part of the plan that was doubted, one engineer expressing his opinion that the sum would not be sufficient, but Mr. Bateman was ready to give ample guarantees for the completion of the line in five years for that sum.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	NIGHTINGALE	5 P. M.
St. Louis	CHAMPION	12 M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 28.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. — Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad. — Rose Hite, Hen.
Mary Davage, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 28.

Ben. Franklin, Cin. — Gen. Buell, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Mad. — Mary Davage, N. O.
Rose Hite, Hen.

THE RIVER was rising slowly yesterday, with four feet four inches water in the canal and two feet two inches water in the chute, a rise of four inches since our last report. The river is falling at Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and the present rise will not amount to much. Weather clear and cool. Business very dull.

The Brilliant arrived from Pomeroy yesterday with 2 barges of pig iron.

The Tom Rees, with 5 barges of iron ore, passed up for Pittsburg yesterday.

The wife of Capt. Thomas Gray, falls pilot, died at her home in Jeffersonville yesterday.

Mr. George Twomey, formerly clerk of the steamer Norman, died in Jeffersonville yesterday.

The Diamond, with a tow of empty barges, came through the canal and left for Pittsburg.

The elegant passenger steamer, Nick Longworth, will leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

Little or no coal will get out on this rise, in consequence of Lock No. 2 on Monongahela being out of order.

Capt. Samuel Houston, Supervising Inspector of this district, will leave for Little Rock, Ark., the last of this week.

The towboat Blue Lodge, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, with a tow of iron ore and empty barges, was due here last night.

Wm. Graham, clerk at the mail line wharf boat, is to succeed Mr. Geo. W. Lilly in the office of the Madison packet Leonora No. 2.

The big Morning Star will resume her place in the Henderson trade on Friday. During her retirement she has been repaired and refitted in splendid style.

Capt. Wm. Hollcroft, having accepted the command of the Dexter, has retired from the roof of the Rose Hite and has been succeeded by Capt. Geo. Dauley.

The Champion, of the Express line, which will leave for St. Louis to-day, has engagements here for 20 tons of miscellaneous freight and a large lot of furniture.

We understand that the evidence in regard to the explosion of the steamer Cumberland will be laid before the grand jury of the U. S. Court in this city at its next sitting. We will then probably find out whether or not "anybody was to blame."

The Mary Davage, and barges, for New Orleans, had all she could carry on the water and declined receiving any freight here. She left one of her barges here, which will be towed to Cincinnati by the Leslie Combs. It could have been loaded here, but Capt. Hugh Campbell is not partial to sand bars, and was not willing to take the risk of detention.

The St. Johns, Capt. Greathouse's new packet, will be launched at Madison next week. He wants to get her below the falls on the present rise, and writes as follows to Capt. Pink Varble:

MADISON, IND., Sept. 27, 1869.

Capt. Pink Varble, Falls Pilot, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—My new boat that I am building here will be ready by Wednesday or Thursday, 6th or 7th October, to go over the falls. She is too wide for the canal, being about fifty-six feet over all in width, and will draw about thirty inches. Be ready to take me over when I come, as I am anxious to get over on this rise.

Respectfully, your friend,
W. R. GREATHOUSE.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, Sept. 28.—Dardanelle, from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, 10 P. M.; Atlantic, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Continental, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; R. C. Gray, from Cincinnati to Cairo, 12 M.; Mohawk, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Baker, from Tennessee river to Cairo, 4 P. M. River fallen 2 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 62.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling steadily. Arrived—Wananita, from Cincinnati; Magenta, from New Orleans. Departed—Arthur, for St. Louis. The Commonwealth passed down last night.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Departed—Kellogg and barges, for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—River fell 4 inches last night, but is rising again this evening, with 30 inches on Harpeth shoals. The Burksville left for Cairo.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Monongahela is 6 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool. Thermometer 62.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Arrived—Batesville, from Pittsburg; Charmer, from Evansville; Camilla, from St. Louis; Minnesota, from Memphis. Departed—Champion, for St. Louis; R. R. Hudson, for Wheeling. River falling rapidly; 7 feet 3 inches in the channel. Business very brisk. Weather clear. Thermometer 60 in the evening.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Arrived—City of Pekin from Peoria, City of Cairo from Memphis, Natrona from Hannibal, Rob Roy from Keokuk, Bayard from Scott's landing, Marble City from Vicksburg, St. Joseph from Memphis. Departed—Rob Roy for Keokuk, Natrona for Hannibal, Bayard for Scott's landing, Bismarck for New Orleans, Colorado for Vicksburg, Viola, Belle, Miami, Mollie McPike for St. Paul. River falling, but there is a fine boating stage to St. Paul. The Illinois and Missouri are also declining. Weather clear and warmer.

Our Correspondence.

Captain Samuel Houston furnishes the following in answer to our queries in yesterday's issue:

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

The limits of the local board of inspectors extend no farther than this port, unless otherwise ordered. My object in directing the Memphis board to investigate the Phantom disaster is, the Memphis Board is nearer the point where the explosion occurred, thereby saving expense, and being nearer, they would more likely find out more concerning the explosion.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Sup. Inspector Sixth District.

From our Exchanges.

The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says:

The John Kilgour, which left last evening with a light cargo, being at the wharf only a short time, does not come back. She has entered into an arrangement with the Tom L. Ashers and New Haven interests, to leave New Orleans for [illegible]. [illegible]

Large, glowing, attractive, noticeable advertisements are becoming popular features in the river columns [illegible].

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday has the following in regard to the Kentucky river:

[illegible]

NASAL CATARRH,
THROAT DISEASES,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
AND
CONSUMPTION.

DR. AYER,
OF THE
CINCINNATI
Throat and Lung Institute,
Has Established an Office in
LOUISVILLE,
168 FOURTH STREET,
BETWEEN GREEN AND WALNUT.

No one of ordinary observation need be reminded that the *greater number of deaths by consumption occur in the fall and spring time,* and that at these seasons, more than any other, throat diseases advance rapidly into hopeless consumption. All suffering from these complaints are prone to hope and believe that the summer, the resort to traveling, by residence in this locality or in that, and other hygienic measures, will surely restore lost health; but sad experience has again and again shown that this is a delusive and fallacious hope in almost all cases.

A neglected cold, catarrh of the head, throat disease or bronchitis ends in consumption and death. It may be sooner or later—the progress of the disease may be rapid or slow—but the result is inevitable. Catarrh causes a permanent injury or utter destruction of the sense of smell, sight, hearing, or taste, mental dullness, enfeebles the intellect, causes pains in the head, or roaring, ringing, or hissing sounds in the ears, discharges from or dryness of the cavities of the face, offensive breath, and other ugly symptoms; that this loathsome disease soon either attacks the bones of the face (an incurable stage of the disease) or it advances to the throat in the form of an inflammation of the membrane or tonsils, then soon passes to the windpipe, the air passages, and that Consumption finally closes the scene.

I say confidently to those who are suffering from Catarrh, that this disease is curable—that a cure can be effected in every instance where there are no other serious complications. Asthma, once so obscure and hard to manage, can be cured. Throat Diseases and Bronchial Inflammations readily yield to the new treatment, and Consumption itself may be arrested.

Joshua Jones, the Celebrated Furniture Manufacturer of Cincinnati, was Cured of Consumption, and in a Letter thus speaks of the Cure:

My symptoms were those, apparently, of the last stage of consumption. From the first week of using Dr. Ayer's new remedies, I began to improve in every respect. Although wasted and greatly emaciated, and expectorating nearly a quart of matter every day of my life, and with a terrible cough, still I began to gain, and my improvement has continued to the present time. At first, I could not walk three blocks, but I can now walk as many miles with little fatigue. I have gained more than twenty pounds in weight, my cough has ceased, and my whole appearance has changed, and I now enjoy perfect health. This wonderful change is due the skill of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer and his new system of cure.

JOSHUA JONES, 41 Park street.

From Hon. R. M. Bishop, Merchant, 58 Main street, Cincinnati.

Having made trial of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new remedies in my family, I am happy to state that I have observed the most marked salutary results, and have the fullest confidence in their efficacy in similar cases.

R. M. BISHOP.

From Well-known Citizens of Cincinnati.

We, the undersigned, or some members of our families, have been cured or greatly benefited by Dr. Ayer's method of treating Catarrh and Throat and Lung Diseases. We therefore take pleasure in saying that, in our judgment, his method of treating the above named diseases is both skillful and scientific.

Prof. J. B. Chickering, James Pullan, W. H. Bryan (with A. E. Clark & Bro., 20 Walnut street), James H. Laws, Rev. J. F. Chalfant, W. N. Thompson (firm of James Thompson & Son), Henry J. Snider (Paper Warehouse, 233 Walnut st.), Joshua Jones (Furniture Warehouse, 41 Park st.), Henry Canoll (with C. W. Deland, 74 and 76 West Fourth st.), and hundreds of others.

From Prominent Citizens of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 7, 1869.

I have tried Dr. I. Winslow Ayer's new system of cure for Catarrh and Throat Disease, and, after using the remedies for a few weeks only, I take pleasure in stating that my experience has given me the fullest confidence in the integrity and skill of Dr. Ayer. The system is most excellent, and I cheerfully commend it to persons similarly afflicted, having reason to believe that it is the *true* mode of cure in these terrible diseases.

O. DESHLER, 225 West Jefferson st.

From C. W. Carr, Insurance Agent, corner Fourth and Market Streets, Louisville, Ky.

In a letter of September 8, he says:

"Having suffered for over twelve months with Catarrh of the Head and Chronic Inflammation of the Throat, and after using a variety of remedies with only temporary relief, I placed myself under treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer a few weeks ago, and I take pleasure in saying that such has been his success in treating my case, that I cheerfully recommend him to all those who are afflicted with Catarrh of the Head, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs.

C. W. CARR."

Call personally for an examination, and if impossible to do so immediately, write for a list of questions. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 53, Louisville, Ky.

DR. HUNTER

Continues to treat all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are treated with unparalleled success.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the results of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GRAND FALL OPENING!
AT ISIDOR BRONNER'S
Millinery Bazaar,
No. 198 Market street, south side, between Third and Fourth.

[illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Frankfort public school opens to-day.

Uniontown has organized a boatmen's society.

At the close of last week Kentucky University contained 330 pupils.

The distillers in the Covington district regard the Tied mover as a failure.

Hobbs, the landowner of Sheriff Napier of Lincoln county, has not yet been arrested.

R. W. Lawler, jailer of Frankfort, fell from a step-ladder on Saturday and dislocated his ankle.

The Pension Agent for the Second District of Kentucky is disbursing about $200,000 per month.

The dramatic and musical talent of Paducah is being organized for public exhibitions during the fair week.

The Campbell county fair, at Alexandria, closed on Saturday. The receipts during the week were about $2,500.

Captain Elias Reed, of Covington, has been appointed mail agent on the Louisville and Cincinnati short line railroad.

The corn crop of Bullard county is a partial failure from the protracted drouth, while tobacco will be an average yield.

Rev. Mr. Young, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Covington, is at present in Palestine. He is expected home in November.

The trial of George Boits for the killing of Scott Johnson is now absorbing a considerable amount of interest in Montgomery county.

The Kentucky Fair at Lexington began yesterday. To-day will be devoted to blooded horses, model horses, buggy horses and mules.

The postoffice at Payne's depot in Scott county, which was discontinued recently, has been re-established with James W. Craig as postmaster.

The farm of Miss Mary P. Shelby, of five hundred acres, eight miles from Lexington, was sold on Saturday last to John Perkins, of Fayette, at $101 per acre.

Josh. Roberts and Wm. Smith, both of Southern Illinois, had a little engagement with pistols in Paducah on Friday last. One of the parties had his arm broken and the other lost a finger.

A party of disorderly negroes created quite a disturbance at their meeting-house in Uniontown on Sunday last, in which pistols were used but no one was hurt. Judge Delaney fined the party next day in the aggregate amount of $30 50.

Professor Kinney, accompanied by a young lady, will make a balloon ascension from Paducah on Friday, the 15th of October, the fourth day of the fair. The exhibition will be free, and of course will attract large crowds to the fair.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has gone into the insurance business in Georgia.

Bishop John Early, of Virginia, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Lynchburg.

Twenty-one of the members elect to the Virginia House of Delegates are members of the Masonic order.

Since the war, thousands of volumes have been stolen from the Virginia State Library, together with many valuable relics.

The Texas papers announce the death of Mr. N. H. Hansell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Falls county.

The sheriff of Mitchell county, N. C., finds it almost impossible to collect the "special railroad tax." The people are unwilling to pay it.

Count Coucher de Carell, wife and son, from Paris, are making a tour through Virginia. It is said the Count will visit General Lee at Lexington.

About $20,000 worth of granite from James river quarries, near Richmond, Va., will be taken to build the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

The Judge of the Circuit Court for Sumner county, Ala., had to adjourn the fall term of his court for that county because he had neither sheriff, coroner nor juries.

The season at the various Virginia Springs is about over. Even at the famous Greenbrier White, at last accounts, the number of visitors has been reduced to about twenty-five.

The first number of the Educational Journal, the publication of which was ordered at the last meeting of the Educational Association of Virginia, will be issued on the 1st of November next.

It is believed in Charleston that the South Carolina Legislature, at its next session, will pass a bill to reorganize the Police and Fire Departments, and place them out of the jurisdiction of the Council.

An extensive stoneware manufactory has been commenced near Abingdon, Va. The clay is almost as white as chalk, very tough, and makes excellent ware. On the same land is mill-stone rock equal to the celebrated French buhr.

Reports from Mississippi would seem to indicate the election of Judge Dent by an overwhelming majority. The conservative party, it is well known, has the cordial support of General Sherman, who favors the success of that party all over the South.

The Galveston (Texas) News believes that the recent attempt to assassinate Judge Hardin Hart near Bonham, in the extreme northern portion of the State, had no reference to present political affairs, but was the result of old difficulties of a personal nature, dating back many years.

The projectors of the James River and Kanawha canal will come before Congress for an appropriation for the completion and enlargement of this work, which connects the tide-water of the James with the Ohio by way of the Virginia Mountain region. The work has been an age in progress, and will never be completed by Virginia alone.

An interesting case is being tried in the Superior Court of Fulton county, Ga. In the spring election a Mr. Butts was elected Magistrate over his opponent, Mr. Thomas Spencer, but, being unable to take the test oath, his commission was withheld by the Governor. Mr. Butts now brings suit for the recovery of the office, regardless of the Governor's decision.

A quiet elopement took place from Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday. Charles Munich left that city with the wife of a Mr. John Hoag, a butcher on Main street. Mrs. Hoag took with her four children to share her ill-fortunes when Munich deserts her. Hoag made no effort to interfere with the elopement, although conversant with the proceedings before the parties had left the city.

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond, says in the Christian Advocate, that the Virginia Conference, as the representative of Methodist interest in her territorial limits, dates back of 1776 eighteen or twenty-one years, as 1773 or 1775 may be fixed upon as a starting point of its history. Its meeting for session will be its ninety-second, or its ninety-fifth, instead of, as its journal will report, its seventy-fourth session.

In Natchitoches parish, La., the caterpillars continue to eat the cotton slowly. Some planters have been seriously injured, but many have escaped altogether—or, having cotton well advanced, have not lost much by their ravages. Natchitoches parish will send a fine crop to market—it certainly cannot fall short of two-thirds of the full capacity of the present labor, under the most favorable circumstances.

The following pointed after-sentence remarks were indulged in by a negro named George Washington on being sentenced to imprisonment for ten years by the Richmond (Va.) Hustings Court on Friday last. On being asked if he had anything to say, he stated that all the trouble that had come to the colored people was caused by carpet-baggers and scalawags; and he hoped by the time his term was out he would find them all dead and buried.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana recently decided that when one has taken an oath of office before the war he must sport the Constitution of the United States, and during the war held an office in a State in rebellion, which required him to take an oath to support the Confederate States, such a person cannot be said to have engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, in the meaning of section three, fourteenth amendment.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., Tuesday, the cases against the delinquent postmasters were all continued until the next term, with the exception of suit No. 813—United States against J. B. Lowry, late of Hampton, Va., which was dismissed. The postmasters were delinquent because they were compelled by the Confederate Government to hand over all the sums they possessed upon the occurrence of the late war. Since the termination of the struggle the United States Government authorities have instituted a suit against the respective postmasters for the recovery of the funds.

At Mr. Wm. Duke, sister, and a little child were returning from camp meeting, in Pontotoc county, Miss., to their home, on Tuesday week and when within a mile from home, an hour before sundown, two ruffians rushed from the road side with their weapons drawn, and without a word fired upon Mr. Duke, bringing him to the ground. The sister sprang out of the wagon and prayed the assassins for God's sake to shoot her brother no more for he was already dead, but, notwithstanding, the brutes approached and shot the dying man twice after he was down, and then left the sister and little child to manage the corpse the best they could. Two young men named McIntosh are charged with the crime, and one of them has been arrested.

That Blessed Connection.

The press of Nashville opens fire on the General Council of Louisville. We give a few quotations which are, to say the least of them, sufficiently explicit. They do not vary much from the tenor of the articles from the Russellville, Elizabethtown and Bowling Green papers, which we have already published.

All assume that there is an indisposition on the part of Louisville to grant a connection. This is positively untrue. The point at dispute is the *route*, not the *right of way*. The Cincinnati railroad seems disposed to dictate terms to Louisville. Louisville, on the other hand, is determined to give the connection, but to select the route herself. She has already granted connection to the Jeffersonville road on the other side of the river. She is equally ready to do the same by the Short-line to Cincinnati.

But there are certain local matters—a union depot for one—which are to be considered, and we shall certainly not be terrified by the clamors of the country press nor the warnings of the Short-line. The impatience of the latter, however, is natural. We should give attention to it, and as far as possible relieve it. Above all, this present General Council should dispose of the whole business. There is as much danger to Louisville as to the Short-line to be apprehended from delay. We have already spoken unequivocally on this point, and we beg the city government to go to work resolutely, to choose a line and stand by it, and to pay no heed to the newspapers or other localities. This is not a city of strawers.

Chinese Labor.

We have from time to time expressed hastily our views of the Chinese question, and we have published the opinions of those who do not agree with us. Probably, however, it does not matter much practically what one individual or another thinks upon the question. The matter is one which the logic of events and not argument or belief will settle. The people of California have vehemently opposed Chinese immigration and even attempted by oppression and persecution to stop it and to turn back the tide, but all their efforts have proved in a great measure unavailing. They have annoyed the immigrants by flagrant violations of the laws of humanity and the laws of the land, they have undoubtedly kept back not a few who would have been glad to come among them, and yet thousands upon thousands have been and are pouring in, engaging in labor either for others or on their own account, and making money with more certainty and regularity than the people of any other nationality. The citizens of the rest of the States will under no circumstances treat the Chinese with the harshness practiced by the Californians, but even if they were to do this, instead of extending to them, as they do, a cordial and earnest invitation to come and share all the advantages of the country, immigration to most or all of the States would at the worst be a little delayed or checked, not arrested. It could not be arrested except under the operation of such a system of severe exclusion as would entitle us to a name and place among barbarous nations. Immigration will go on unless stopped by causes not now at work and not foreseen, and the extent of it will be decided by agencies that will probably be more controlling than controled. Our duties will best be discharged in watching the progress of events and endeavoring, by the exercise of wisdom and all the virtues, to establish a condition of things that shall promote as efficiently as possible the good of every race concerned, American, Asiatic, and African.

There are many and diverse speculations as to the character of the influences which the inevitable tide of Chinese immigration will have upon the general prosperity and welfare of the United States. It is not possible for even the wisest and most sagacious of men to decide at this time with absolute certainty whether those influences will, on the whole, be good or evil. This is a question which only time and experience can authoritatively settle. We are strong in the belief, however, that the new condition of things will be a condition of advancement unprecedented even in this land, ever wondrous for advancement. We have no dread of cheap labor. Such a dread is in ill keeping with the general enlightenment of the age. It may have been natural enough to a former generation, but it is unworthy of this. Every man in the nation who employs labor wants cheap labor, and he is fortunate who finds the cheapest. He who discovers the means by which one man can perform the work of two or more cheapens labor, so far as his discovery goes, and thus benefits himself and the public. The man who should make such a discovery and withhold it from his fellow men would deserve either to be despised for his stupidity or execrated for his lack of philanthropy. Every labor-saving machine, of whatever description, is a cheap labor machine. Those who deprecate cheap labor must regret all the labor-saving machines that ever have been invented. They must regret mowing-machines, reaping-machines, cotton-gins, spinning and weaving manufactories, steamboats, canals, railroads, and even turnpikes, for all these cheapen labor immensely, or at any rate supply to a vast extent the demand for it. They must wish in their hearts that all the great industrial improvements of the modern centuries might be stricken from being, and mankind set back, in regard to labor, to the condition of the darkest and deadest age that the world has yet known. No one desires to make machines of the Chinese except in regularity of functions, but they may, it is said, be relied on to do cheaply various sorts of labor which can be done by no conceivable machinery and in which cheapness would unquestionably be as great a blessing as it is in any of those pursuits of industry in which labor-saving inventions are now employed.

The coming of the Chinese among us in large numbers we consider, as we have said, an unavoidable destiny, unless something shall occur to destroy the inducements which our country now offers to labor. Of course our Government and our individual citizens might refuse either to sell lands to the Chinese or to employ them in any capacity, but it is certain that our Government and our individual citizens will not do this. The Chinese may be rightfully allowed the elective franchise or rightfully excluded from it accordingly as they shall be found fit or unfit for it, but, as working men, they must and will be permitted to take their chances among the rest of the people, and we anticipate beneficent results from their advent. Come in what multitudes they may, there is and will long be work enough for them to do. The South can employ many millions and increase boundlessly in prosperity and greatness by employing them. She may not only multiply ten-fold the productions of her magnificent soil, but, by the establishment of manufactories, make each of her hundreds of streams a source of greater wealth than if, like the fabled Pactolus, it ran over sands of gold. And the labor of the Chinese can be used throughout all the rest of the United States to vast advantage. It can be made available everywhere for the development of myriad fountains of wealth that might otherwise remain sealed for ages. Let us indulge no weak dream of an over-crowded country. Let immigration from all quarters of the world civilized and uncivilized be what it may, our country's tremendous area will not be populated to the extent of its capacity for hundreds of years, and, no matter how wise and far-seeing we may be or may think ourselves, it would be absurd for us to attempt, by the adoption or rejection of any policy or system of policies at this time, to fix or influence the condition of our continent as it shall exist after so vast a period. Doubtless all that we do will be felt through all time, but we cannot know how or to what end. We cannot discern what at the present time would be best or worst for the far-off coming generations. Every great cause must have innumerable effects, and these infinite others, not one of which we can follow out by any process of intellect or fancy to its results in the remote centuries. It is not for us to undertake now to govern the world or even our hemisphere for the year of Grace two thousand two hundred. We must leave that to time, posterity, the "unspiritual god" of circumstance, and the spiritual God of the universe.

Our Commercial Convention.

The New York Express of last Thursday has the following:

We regret to see the spirit manifested by the Savannah Republican, and less directly in other quarters, in regard to the choice of Northern delegates to the Louisville convention, formally announced from Memphis to meet at Louisville on the 20th of October. The Governor of New York, not of his own volition, but upon urgent invitation from the executive committee having the subject in charge, has appointed delegates to be present at the latter place. Without such invitation no delegates would have been appointed, and certainly without it none would attend the convention. And now, if the convention is to be considered as purely sectional, or as merely sectional in its character, it is out too late for those authorized to announce the fact and undo what has been done.

We have not seen the remarks referred to as having been made by that excellent paper, the Savannah Republican, but we know that the Executive Committee of the convention to meet here on the 12th of October have not only urged the Governor of New York to appoint delegates from that State, but sent direct invitations to several distinguished New York citizens to attend and act as delegates. We know that the Executive Committee and our people generally and the delegates and the people of the South generally will rejoice if there shall be an attendance of the right sort of men from every State in the Union. It is of course understood that the main object of the "Southern Convention" is to relieve and sustain the South in her present very extraordinary and indeed anomalous situation, but every enlightened man appreciates the truth that the main interests of all the States of the Union are to a large extent bound up together, and that the combined wisdom of all is therefore desirable in such a deliberative body as the Southern Convention is intended to be. We earnestly hope for the presence of every able and bold thinker in the United States who is friendly to the general objects which our coming convention is designed to subserve. Certainly we may want the active co-operation of the best men of the whole Union in carrying out our matured plans, and let us therefore welcome the aid of such in maturing them. Kentucky, in which the convention is to meet, is not strictly a Southern State; she stands between the South and the North, extending a just support to both in all wise measures, and relying upon the just support of both.

Military Men in Civil Office.

Gen. Duffie is said to have been a good cavalry officer during the war. When peace came, he went out of employment, and his friends asked a Government place for him. He was nominated and confirmed as Consul to Cadiz, one of the most important of our Consulates. Upon his arrival at Cadiz, Mr. Farrell, his predecessor in office, who, now that he was relieved, wished to return home immediately, met him with much kindness and attempted to explain to him the duties of his position, but was surprised to learn from him that he was not at all competent to perform those duties, that he had asked for another place but had been given this, that his education was exclusively military, that his inclinations were wholly foreign to commercial and legal transactions, that in short he did not understand and was unprepared to comprehend the simplest duties of a Consul. Further than this, he candidly stated that he left the French army in 1861, and that until recently he had not known a word of English, and even then had very little knowledge of it, while he could neither speak nor understand a single syllable of Spanish. Under those circumstances not creditable to Gen. Duffie, but certainly far more disgraceful to our Government than to him, Mr. Farrell, who had rendered good service to his country in the Cadiz consulship, was unselfish and patriotic enough, while no longer receiving pay, to defer his departure until he could succeed, if possible, in making his successor comprehend some few of the most important and necessary duties of his position, though how soon this desirable result could be accomplished, if at all, seemed exceedingly uncertain. In the appointments to consulships generally, every consideration of fitness has been entirely disregarded, and this has also been the case in the higher diplomatic appointments, and the consequence is that our country is more wretchedly represented abroad than it ever was under any former administration. But in proportion to the number of Grant's bad appointments, his stables have been enlarged and his purse made more plethoric.

Arkansas.

The signs in Arkansas are good. There are unmistakable indications of such a rupture in the Radical party of that State as will cripple Clayton, her unprincipled and tyrannical Governor, who has basely used his power to oppress the people.

Nearly a year ago the discontent in Arkansas on account of Clayton's abuse of his constitutional functions and his usurpation of unconstitutional ones extended even to a considerable portion, including certainly the whole of the best portion, even of the Republican or Radical party of that State. Last April a number of the Radical members of the Legislature met at the capital and adopted a series of strong and fearless resolutions, condemning his administration and proposing the organization of a liberal Republican party, with an organ at Little Rock. The Lieut. Governor of the State, Mr. Johnson, of the old Democratic Johnson family of Kentucky, and sixteen Republican members of the Legislature signed the resolutions and appointed a committee of three to call a State Convention to be composed of all who might be willing to meet on the common ground of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. The committee have issued a call for a Convention to meet at Little Rock on the 13th of October in order to perfect an organization and prepare for vigorous work. The call invites all true Republicans of "all colors, races and nationalities," and expresses the hope that "the solid, substantial, patriotic, and conservative elements of the State may have themselves largely represented," and take part in the effort to "rescue the country from threatened and impending ruin." We certainly would not, as a citizen of Kentucky, go into such a Convention in this State as the Arkansas Conservatives are to hold at Little Rock, but they are probably doing the best that circumstances allow, and they have our warmest wishes for their success. They are putting forth their efforts in the right general direction.

☞ In Virginia, contrary to our expectation, elects Grant U. S. Senators, Boutwell U. S. Senators, Creswell U. S. Senators, Fish, Robeson and Hoar U. S. Senators, we shall confess that she has made not only a fool of herself but fools of all who have congratulated her upon what has been supposed to be her victory over the extreme Radicals. Such a dirt-eater might eat down the Blue Ridge to the level of the plains. But we have yet faith in the Old Dominion.

☞ Taxation of the United States bonds would raise a larger amount of money than the income tax raises. By taxing the bonds therefore as other property is taxed, the Government would be able to dispense with the income tax, the most odious tax ever laid in this country, and to make a handsome profit by the change. Let it be done. Better for all that it be done. Yes, better *in the end* for the bondholders no less than for the income-tax-payers.

☞ The members of the late colored convention at Chicago complain that they "labor under disabilities." If they labor under disabilities, let the disabilities remain by all means. Anything to make the fellows labor.

☞ A delegation of Conservative Texans called on Grant last Monday. They say that they got no encouragement from him. But he declared that he would oppose them, and we think that this was smart encouragement.

☞ Gen. Grant declines for the present to indicate his choice among the several candidates in Virginia for the U. S. Senate. Don't the simple creatures know what he is waiting for?

☞ The old Roman poet speaks of a man's enjoying his ease with dignity. Grant enjoys his without.

CITY ITEMS.

Louisville Medical College, Corner of Fifth and Green (Second Lecture) To-Day.

At 10 A. M., Professor Ockerhouse.
At 11 A. M., Professor Goodman.
At 3 P. M., Professor Burch.

☞ A number of desirable building lots situated on Walnut, Madison and Chestnut streets, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth, will be sold at auction by Buxbaum & Shaffer this afternoon at 3 o'clock; also, at 4 o'clock, a frame cottage and lot on Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth, and 4 cottage and lot on Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

☞ That desirable family dwelling on the southeast corner of Third and York streets, will be sold at auction to-day at 5 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Get the best. Stowe's porcelains and photographs. Gallery corner of Fourth and Green streets.

Attention, Grocery Men:

On Wednesday morning, September 29th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the store of F. A. Bartell, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, his entire stock of groceries and store fixtures. Also three horses and mules, one horse and wagon, and every article in the house. The sale will be positive and peremptory.

SHERMAN F. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM.

Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Attention, Dealers in Coal.

I will sell, by order of the trustee of T. C. Pomeroy, one coal boat, with chains, tackle, ropes, &c., lying at the foot of Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, September 29th, 1869, at 4 o'clock. The sale will be positive and peremptory. W. H. Thompson, trustee. S. P. Whaley, auctioneer.

☞ Commerce stays bed-bugs on a new plan.

☞ Walker's Tonic Bitters will not cure consumption, but will cure dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion, chills, fevers, and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only entirely vegetable, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are billous, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., and who would be subject to chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will nitrefy forever these intermittents, and also will restore the efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the only remedy ever discovered to possess, over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where other tonics have failed to eradicate disease, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of billous and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or arsenic and the long list of quinines and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

House Furnishing Goods.

Persons going to housekeeping will save money by calling at Pyne & Creighton's, general house furnishers, No. 92 Fourth street, between Main and Market, and examine their stock and prices.

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is warranted PURE, RELIABLE and SAFE. Thos. S. Jenkins & Co., manufacturing chemists, corner Third and Walnut streets.

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Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and professor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

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J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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In order to close out our present business, preparatory to entering upon another, we will sell our desirable stock of patent medicines, toilet goods and perfumery nearly below the present rates. Consumers, retail druggists and dealers in variety and fancy goods would do well to call at No. 76 Fourth street, near Main.

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The most popular remedies of the day. For sale by Ed. Colgan, druggist, Third and Breckinridge.

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Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 124 Third street.

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I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

aug8-d1f J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

jy25 d1

CHEAP DRESS GOODS AND SILKS at the New York Store.

Burnett's Choice Preparations.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have attained a most enviable reputation for the excellence of various articles in general use, manufactured by them. Their flavoring extracts are universally conceded by housekeepers to be the best in the market, and their toilet articles take very high rank among the trade. The Oriental Toothwash, compounded by them, is unrivalled as a preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth. The cologne water prepared by Burnett & Co. compares favorably with many brands of the veritable "Farina."—[Boston Transcript.

MARRIED.

DUNN—ACKERMAN—Sunday, the 26th inst., at residence of the bride, by Rev. J. Smith, Rev. Mr. Thos. U. Dunn, Sr., of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Emma Ackerman, widow of the late Peter Ackerman, of Clarke county, Ind.

CANNON—GILES—At St. John's Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Father Bacon, PATRICK CANNON to MARY GILES, all of Louisville.

☞ May a merciful Providence look upon thee and thine, may no disorderness arise to mar our amity. Some from the "Cannon's mouth" and "Giles" shall call thee home, may "all the little Cannon" roar over the victory of a blessed immortality.

DIED.

SAMPSON—On the 27th of September, at 6 o'clock P. M., Hilda Mary Ida M., infant daughter of Alex. D. and Cecelia Sampson, aged 1 year and 4 days.

HASKELL—In this city, on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, of a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Mary Ann Tilton, daughter of Mary Ann and J. S. Harvell, aged one year, 7 months, and 6 days.

Proceedings on the Death of Marion C. Davis.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } ss.
WEBSTER COUNTY COURT, } September 20th, 1869.

ORDERED, That the following proceedings be spread upon the records of this court, viz:

At a meeting of the members of the Dixon Bar and officers of the court, held at the court-house, in the town of Dixon, Ky., on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, 1869, present and acting, Hon. Wm. Lindsey, Circuit Judge, Hon. Wm. Lindsey, Jr., Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Attorneys, Jailer, Bailiffs, Jurors, Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, and a large concourse of citizens, M. C. Gilbert, John W. Allen, C. G. Wall, R. Daniel Gaines, Alfred Edwards, Jim Bailey, Judge Bailey, members of the Dixon Bar.

On motion, Hon. R. D. Clayton was called to the chair, and John G. Baker appointed secretary.

The chair then briefly explained the object of the meeting to be the presentation of resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Marion C. Davis, who departed this life on the 20th inst., aged 31 years, leaving a wife and two children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

First—That in the death of our much-esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Marion C. Davis, the court has lost one of its most pleasant, courteous, diligent and moral officers; the bar one of its brightest ornaments, the commonwealth one of her noblest sons, the community one of its most active, efficient and public-spirited members, and the social circle one of its most genial spirits.

Second—That we extend to the bereaved family our warmest and most sympathetic assurances in their sad and terrible affliction.

Third—That the County Court be requested to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be spread at large upon its records, and that the Clerk be requested to furnish a copy of the same to the family of the deceased, and also to the Kentucky Times, Hopkinsville Kentuckian, and Courier-Journal, Louisville, for publication.

C. G. WALL, Pres't.
JNO. G. BAKER, Sec'y.

A copy—attest: JOHN F. OAK, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Perfect Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality. Nervous Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

se28 dooSm

☞ The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil is wonderful. Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, &c., Brown's "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by the medical guarantee of the inventor) the public have the best brand of the treasure. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 24 BARCLAY & CO., No. 7 Maiden street, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by all druggists. jy6 d1yow Wabs

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or exposure. Having tested the wonderful curative powers of this remedy in thousands of cases, he thinks it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed letter envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
se28 dawlm New York City.

FRENCH MILL-STONE AGENCY.

I HEREBY inform the millers and mill owners that I have taken the agency of the best kind of Millstones and other furnishing goods, even brought from the country, always keep a fine assortment of the above goods, and offer the same at the lowest prices. Call and try. JOHN SHAUM,
Fifth Ward Mills, Market Street, between Brook and Floyd.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have two pair of French Millstones in use which I bought of Mr. John Braun, Agent, and find them superior to any I have ever used. JNO. S. HUBBARD & CO.

As miller of Messrs. J. S. Hubbard & Co's. mill, I have to state that they are all that is claimed for them as regards. CONRAD SHELBACH.

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Chills and Fever.

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WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

jy25 d1

CHEAP DRESS GOODS AND SILKS at the New York Store.

Burnett's Choice Preparations.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have attained a most enviable reputation for the excellence of various articles in general use, manufactured by them. Their flavoring extracts are universally conceded by housekeepers to be the best in the market, and their toilet articles take very high rank among the trade. The Oriental Toothwash, compounded by them, is unrivalled as a preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth. The cologne water prepared by Burnett & Co. compares favorably with many brands of the veritable "Farina."—[Boston Transcript.

MARRIED.

DUNN—ACKERMAN—Sunday, the 26th inst., at residence of the bride, by Rev. J. Smith, Rev. Mr. Thos. U. Dunn, Sr., of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Emma Ackerman, widow of the late Peter Ackerman, of Clarke county, Ind.

CANNON—GILES—At St. John's Church, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Father Bacon, PATRICK CANNON to MARY GILES, all of Louisville.

☞ May a merciful Providence look upon thee and thine, may no disorderness arise to mar our amity. Some from the "Cannon's mouth" and "Giles" shall call thee home, may "all the little Cannon" roar over the victory of a blessed immortality.

DIED.

SAMPSON—On the 27th of September, at 6 o'clock P. M., Hilda Mary Ida M., infant daughter of Alex. D. and Cecelia Sampson, aged 1 year and 4 days.

HASKELL—In this city, on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, of a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Mary Ann Tilton, daughter of Mary Ann and J. S. Harvell, aged one year, 7 months, and 6 days.

Proceedings on the Death of Marion C. Davis.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } ss.
WEBSTER COUNTY COURT, } September 20th, 1869.

ORDERED, That the following proceedings be spread upon the records of this court, viz:

At a meeting of the members of the Dixon Bar and officers of the court, held at the court-house, in the

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Chosen Friends' Lodge (No. 9) are hereby notified that they will be called to attend a meeting of said Lodge at their Hall on Tuesday, 30th inst.

By order of Lodge.
E. SOHON, N. G.

sep29 d1

I. O. O. F.—Funeral Notice.

The officers and members of Chosen Friends' Lodge (No. 9) are hereby notified to assemble at Lodge Hall on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother, G. B. RICHARDSON.

By order of E. SOHON, N. G.
J. W. GARDNER, Sec'y. sep29

Masonic Notice.

The members of Abraham Lodge (No. 9) A. F. & A. M. are hereby notified to convene in Masonic Hall, Portland, Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, WM. J. DURGAN, W. M.

JAMES McDONALD, Sec'y.

Grant Encampment, Post No. 1, G. A. R.

CALLED meeting of the Post this evening, on business of importance.

By order of
Post Commander.

St. Michael's Benevolent Society.

A special meeting of the above association will be held this evening, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Society, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Convention Ball.

The Commercial Convention which is shortly to assemble here will bring to our city a number of gentlemen from all parts of the country. They should not be permitted to leave without having had an opportunity of enjoying the social advantages which a convention cannot afford. The fame of our beauties has doubtless reached them all; they will long to see for themselves. A grand complimentary ball at the Galt House would afford them an opportunity of meeting the loveliest and fairest of the gentler sex, and many of those of our citizens whom they might not know otherwise. By all means let the ball be given. Conventioners can be commercial and festive too.

II.

Mediocrity in Marble.

A Washington correspondent draws a funny and faithful picture of the ridiculous ambition the Congressmen have of having themselves "Sculped." It seems an artist of some ability there is overrun with orders from these Elijah Pograms who are anxious to go down to posterity in busts. Men with square shock heads who will wear all of their beard except their mustachios, which are shaven close, have themselves done. Long haired, bullet-headed M. C's. submit with the patience of a martyr to the process which puts their coarse mouths, pug noses, long ears and lantern jaws in marble. It is a prostitution of the art to cut out of marble such a set of villainous countenances as the great men of the nation present.

III.

An Imperial Gymnast.

Prince Napoleon cultivates his muscle. Whether this is with a view of traveling on it at some future day remains to be seen. Dumb bells are the means used to practice his muscles with. His late speech in the French Senate would seem to indicate that he will strike from the shoulder. The Prince's reputation for physical courage, however, is small. In the Crimea he did not cover himself with more glory than the law allows, and latterly, when challenged by one of the Orleans party, he asked his cousin the Emperor's advice, which brought out that witty speech, that, "When a man has been challenged to fight and asks advice, he is sure not to be anxious to do so." There can hardly, then, be any significance in "Plon Plon's" gymnastics. He is rather fat and vain withal, and feign would decrease his weight. Hence his faithful working with the dumb bells. The peace of Europe will never be disturbed if he is to strike the blow in person.

IV.

Drunkenness in England.

Everybody was startled some time since at the statement that there was a great quantity of chloroform used in this country by ladies for the exhilaration it produced. A commission, which was appointed in England to investigate the subject, has made one. The statistics are voluminous and gathered from every source. Here are some appalling statements from it: "Those fair ones who ought to be our earthly supports, and the comforts of our homes when the toil of the day is over, are fast being drawn into the tide of demoralization and drunkenness." A clergyman member of the committee does not hesitate to say: "My own belief is that men go into the public houses more to get away from their wives than from any other cause." Is it possible, some will ask, that this state of things can exist? What are we coming to? If in a country where the proprieties are so vigorously enforced such a vice as drunkenness can fasten itself upon those whose moral advantages are unsurpassed, what are we to expect? Let us hope that these clergymen magistrates and chiefs of asylums are all wrong, and that their horrible figures, unlike other figures, do lie in this matter.

V.

Photographic Studies.

Any one who has taken the trouble to look at the pictures displayed at the entrance of the various photographic galleries must have been struck with the universal straining after effect which marks them all. There is the military man with a look of professional fierceness; the professional man trying to look intellectual; the small official aping dignity; the pert miss ogling you out of the tops of her eyes as she leans sentimentally upon a [illegible] finger; the romantic female with [illegible] down her back, a la Petowker, looking [illegible] over her shoulders; the [illegible]-dressed belle with a roguish hat [illegible] over her eyes; the venerable grand[illegible], evidently intent upon keeping her [illegible] "fixed upon this point, mum;" the dandy attitudinizing to show the cut of his clothes and his own figure to the best advantage; and, lastly, the timid two-year-old staring through tears straight ahead, with the corners of his mouth drawn down preparatory to yelling, while his chubby little legs are stuck out in front of him. The bony black hand of nurse just over the pit of his stomach, holding the squirming little wretch still, always will stand out in bold relief in these pictures of "that [illegible] baby."

VI.

"Das Rheingold."

This is the title of the last opera of that eccentric composer Richard Wagner. It has just been produced in Munich with superb scenery and a magnificent orchestra. A critic who has witnessed a rehearsal of it speaks highly of the novel scenic effects, but does not seem to have been very favorably impressed with the music. He says that "persons of no mean authority promised that 'Das Rheingold' was to reveal an entire change in the master's manner; that the work was of the simplest possible structure and full of intelligible melody. So far from this being the case, all who refuse to surrender themselves to the insanities of the hour, must agree that the scanty and spare and stale melodic phrases which it contains, foisted on the public by feeble and inflated efforts at orchestral intricacy, are complicated and worked to death with a persistency which, if found in the work of an old master, would call forth an outporing of the vials of vitriolic sarcasm on these new prophets and their fanatical congregations." It is thought by competent critics that the work is not altogether worthy of the reputation of Wagner. It is quite possible that there is too much incomprehensible music of the future in it. The highest musical taste abroad now rather rejects the transcendental and mysterious school and leans more toward the simple and pathetic. Wagner's operas are to music what some of the inscrutably metaphysical writings of some of the modern German authors are to literature, in striving to be profound they end in being too abstruse to be understood. The "tall" is not conferred to writing, but is found in painting, literature and music. Wagner writes very "tall" music.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of New York, is about to die.

The last of the race of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Prince Frederick, died recently of apoplexy.

Mr. Franklin B. Hubbell, one of the editors of the Troy (N. Y.) Whig, died suddenly on Thursday night.

A girl by the name of Fish was married the other day in Chicago. The bridal dress was ornamented with silver scales.

The distinguished philologist, Thos. Watts, died recently in London. For some time he was one of the librarians of the British Museum.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Washington, [illegible], is one hundred and six years of age. In [illegible] of "oldness" he claims to be the champion preacher of the world

It is said that Charlotte Cushman, who was reported dangerously sick at Edinburgh not long ago, but wasn't, has written a novel. [illegible] in the world could have induced her to [illegible]?

Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne begins her career as a writer in Putnam's Magazine with reminiscences of Boston in England, where she formerly resided for some time with her husband.

Some of the newspapers still persist in the declaration that Louis Napoleon intends soon to abdicate the throne of France. His friends needn't be uneasy. A ducat to a beggarly dollar that he hangs on as long as he lives.

Commissioner Delano is drawing pay from the Government for attending to the revenue, and at the same time is making speeches for Governor Geary in Pennsylvania. He is running two machines, the one or the other of which he ought to stop.

Barnum has written another book. It is called "Struggles and Triumphs, or Forty Years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum, Written by Himself." It is sold by subscription. Barnum has played out. The day of his dashes is over. He ought to quit.

The Nashville Banner has been enlarged to [illegible] columns, in honor of its fifty-sixth anniversary. From its historical account of itself we learn that it has lived and prospered under the successive management of quite a number of distinguished men, from Joseph Norvell to [illegible] Roberts.

Every small girl should not learn to smoke. She should never even try to learn. The [illegible] daughter of Mrs. Hayes, of Winchester, [illegible] H., undertook to smoke a pipe during the absence of her mother, and, having set fire to her clothes, was so shockingly burned that she died in a short time.

The prominent men in Europe are dying off rapidly. We have chronicled the death of quite a number of them within the last four weeks. General, the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, died recently in England. He entered the British army in 1808, served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, was for a number of years on the staff in Canada, and acted as Lieutenant General Commanding in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In 1863 Mr. E. M. Hudson wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A History of the Second War of Independence," which, it is said, did a great deal to depreciate United States securities in Germany, where it was published. Mr. Hudson has been recently appointed Government Attorney by Solicitor Barfield, of the Treasury Department, and some of the Radical newspapers, remembering the fatal pamphlet, are clamoring for his removal.

Demosthene Ollivier, the father of the celebrated Emile Ollivier, died recently at St. Tropez. He played at one time a very conspicuous part in the politics of France. It was through his influence as a member of the Constitutional Assembly that his son, Emile, at the age of twenty-one, was appointed prefect of Marseilles, with unlimited powers. It required extraordinary influences to prevent his transportation to Cayenne in 1851.

The Rochester Chronicle of Saturday says: "John T. Shute was drowned last Tuesday afternoon in the canal, between Fultonville and Auriesville, Montgomery county. He was driving along the side of the canal, when his horse stumbled and fell down an embankment into the water, and he was drowned, leaving a wife and seven children." Whether it was the men or the horse who left the wife and seven children we shall probably never know.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in referring to the probable successor to General Rawlins as Secretary of War, says: "Judge Holt, of Kentucky, is one of the men spoken of, and a son of Simon Cameron is urged for the place by his father. We don't think any of that family will get into the Cabinet again just yet. Judge Holt is a much better man, but there are other gentlemen as likely to secure the appointment." We should hope so.

The Albany Evening Journal of the 24th says: "It is a very singular coincidence that on the evening of the 11th inst. Abner Wright, Sr., and Abner Wright, Jr., father and son, died at about the same hour. The father, eighty years of age, died quietly in his bed, in his own house in Hartford, Washington county, and his son, aged fifty-two years, died in his own barn in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, at the hand of an assassin. They were both buried the Tuesday following."

George Francis Train doesn't indorse Mrs. Stowe's attack on Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. In a recent letter to the New York Sun he says: "Why don't somebody settle this Don Juan affair by stating that the trouble all rose from old Milbank? Lady Byron's father saw so many sheriffs in the house he was frightened lest his whole fortune should go to pay Byron's debts. Divorces and such things arise on account of money matters. Harriet is all wrong. She struck for fame, and got infamy. Since her fate I have stopped my book proving that George Washington was the mother of several children by his aunt." Since she has failed to receive the countenance and support of such nincompoops as Train, Mrs. Stowe ought to withdraw her article entirely and swear she never wrote it.

The New York Sun pays this tribute to the woman whom Mrs. Stowe so heartlessly slandered: "Mrs. Leigh, Lord Byron's sister, was a woman of plain, unattractive appearance, and has been described by fashionable people of her time as a dowdy goody. She was married when Byron was nineteen, and those who knew them well say that she was like a mother to him. She was aware of his numerous faults, and hoped that his marriage would reform him. She had no taste for poetry. She was always in rather straitened circumstances. She had seven children, who were ill-trained in their early life, and of whom the only one who survived her, a daughter, nursed her affectionately in her last sickness. This daughter was a woman of remarkable excellence. Mrs. Leigh was a most amiable and devoted wife and mother, and in every respect was held to be without reproach. Her husband was exceedingly fond of her, and admired her talents and her character. In the latter part of her life she suffered much from domestic and pecuniary misfortunes. Queen Victoria was her friend."

The Albany Evening Journal is confident that France will go to the dogs even if Louis Napoleon should die, or abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial. That paper says of the promising young rascal: "On his next birthday, the Prince will be fifteen. He is represented as a forward lad, showing great interest in public business, and those matters usually informed concerning those matters which relate to statesmanship and government. We must remember, also, that from his early childhood, it has been the fashion of his royal father to surround him with learned teachers, to remove him as far as possible from juvenile occupations and ideas, to familiarize him with crowds, and with national displays. When only seven years of age he was put in command of a miniature troop. He has a Cabinet of his own at the Tuileries, and always attends the meetings of the State council. At the recent grand encampment in Chalons, he distributed the medals to the soldiers, and didit with a good deal of grace and self-possession. He cannot, therefore, be measured by the usual standard applied to lads of his age. On his next birthday, it is said, an imperial decree will make him legally of age."

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Nashville Press on the Railroad Connection Controversy.

Two Cities.

[From the Union and American.]

The question of a connection between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington short-line seems to have been agitating the public mind at Louisville for some time. The city of Louisville, if we may judge from the action of her Council, is seeking to throw obstacles in the way of a free transit of freight and passengers over this great and popular route. Louisville has a perfect right to take a narrow-minded view of what she may deem her own interest; but she must remember that hers is not the only interest involved in the discussion and solution of this question. She might as well understand that she is on one of the great through routes between the Atlantic and the Gulf. The roads constituting this route by way of Louisville cost many millions of dollars, and represent the productions, energy and industry of many millions of people. All of these are now taxed for the want of a connection at Louisville. This may be fun for them; but, as the frogs said to the boys, "it is death to us."

If we understand the position of the question in that locality, it is about thus: More than a year ago the Louisville and Nashville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies, through their directories, applied to the Louisville Council for a right-of-way through the city. No one outside of the city of Louisville could for a moment imagine why a favorable connection of the two roads would not be eagerly courted and readily granted. The connection has not been granted; and, if we may judge from the proceedings of the City Council, as we find them published in her local papers, we infer that a favorable connection will not be granted.

If Louisville does not want the through traffic over those roads to pass through her upon some route acceptable to commerce, then why trouble her? It had struck us, however, heretofore, that commerce was a thing to be courted, not repulsed.

Referring to the map, we find that a shorter and better route than she can grant is open to these roads. By passing east of the city of Louisville both time and distance are saved. Under the branching powers conferred by the charters of both roads, they have the right to make the connection outside the city, without seeking to enforce upon unwilling recipients the payment of the large sum which the connection will cost.

If we are rightly informed, the late Jas. Guthrie, while President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, subscribed, in behalf of his road, for $500,000 of the bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line road, looking to a connection with that road as of great and lasting benefit to the corporation over which he so long and so ably presided. Little did he think that he would be succeeded by men too indolent to pluck the fruit grown from the seed he had so wisely planted.

But let us throw the local public sentiment in Louisville aside, for she is but a single point on the great through line, and address ourselves to what can be done. We learn that there are to be meetings of the stockholders of both these roads in October, to consider all questions of interest to them, and vote for directories subservient to their interests and the public good. As to the value of this connection at Louisville or elsewhere, the stockholder has to refer only to the report of Superintendent Fink, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and he will find that that gentleman estimates the net profits as a result of this connection, at not less than $30,000 per month, or $360,000 to $400,000 per annum; and that Colonel Gill, the Superintendent of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington short line road, estimates the worth of the connection to his road at $30,000 per month, or about $350,000 per annum. When the stockholder considers that these increased annual earnings can be had for an outlay of not more than $300,000, he is prone to inquire why the guardians of these trusts—the managers of these two roads—do not make the connection.

We earnestly urge our stockholders to bring up the question at the meeting in October, that we may see what can be done by expressing in the form of a resolution commanding action in this matter so vital to them and to the commerce of the country.

If the directors of both these roads, composed, as they are, of citizens of Louisville shall refuse or fail to do a thing so palpably to the interest of the great trusts they hold—which commerce demands and communities expect—let them be promptly set aside, and others appointed to their places, who are equal to the discharge of the high duties required at their hands.

A Bad Rule That Won't Work Both Ways.

[From the Republican Banner.]

A few years ago the merchants and citizens of Louisville were raging with indignation at the tardiness and hesitation exhibited by the city of Nashville in granting or providing a railroad transit through Nashville. At a meeting of stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company their President, the late Mr. Guthrie, denounced the fogy and unfriendly policy of Nashville, and made inflamatory appeals to the stockholders to build round this unfriendly and inhospitable city. He showed and established to their satisfaction that about two miles of freight transportation through Nashville cost more than one hundred miles of transportation over the railroads on either side of it. He declared his readiness to build round Nashville by way of Knoxville, or that he would go to Murfreesboro direct, or that he was ready to go to or near a very hot place before he would stand it. But Nashville, like Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and other prosperous cities, finally realized the folly and narrow-mindedness of attempting to arrest, impede or control the tide of commerce, and yielded to the outside pressure a favorable and satisfactory connection through the city, and appeased the wrath of Mr. Guthrie and the stockholders and the citizens of Louisville.

Now the tables are turned. It is Nashville that wants railroad transit for her people and freight through Louisville. The cases are precisely parralel. Is the loss to the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company any less for the want of connection at one end than it was for the same thing at the other? But the present management of that road, looking more to the interests of Louisville than those of their stockholders, are making no complaint. Like the lawyer in the old spelling-book fable, when they find it is their bull that is goring our ox, they stop to see and inquire; "and if" certain roads will change their gauge so as to make all freights break bulk in Louisville, and if certain impracticable routes favorable to certain local interests can be adopted, why then they will take the matter under advisement and discuss it for two or three years in council, and some day, perhaps, ascertain what can be done. Was there any "if" in the case when our bull was goring their ox? Will the stockholders in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company outside the city of Louisville stand this imposition from Louisville any more readily than they would from Nashville? They must remember the unanswerable arguments and eloquent and indignant appeals of their late able President. We should like to be able to present them that speech and refresh just a little of their indignation at the old fogyness and narrow-minded policy of a third-class city undertaking to arrest and control the great tide of American commerce, and levying taxes and delays on the business of their road to their great loss and injury.

Louisville is not so well up with the commercial progress of the age as she was. She needs a little stirring up and awakening from her Rip Van Winkle dream. If she still refuses to heed the warning, then put in force precisely the remedy determined on for Nashville, and build round the city of Louisville. Just now there is a complete blockade of Southern freights at Louisville, working serious detriment to the commerce of the section from which Louisville as well as Nashville draws large patronage. Our own experience furnishes an illustration. We had valuable freights stopped at Louisville the other day, which, but for the courtesy of officers of the road and kindly aid from friends at Louisville, we might have been waiting for, for weeks, owing to the blockade. Through transit would prevent this evil and do no damage to Louisville either.

LORD AINSLEY'S FIANCEE.

Her Bridal Robes—The Richest of Dresses and Laces—The Court Dressmaker at Work—The Softest of Kids and the Finest of Linens—Handkerchiefs and Fans—Elegant Bonnets and Boots with Buttons of Pearl.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 25.]

The nuptials of Lord Ainsley and Miss Martin, soon to take place in this city, promise to afford society a genuine sensation, and are already the subject of considerable comment and gossip. We are not as yet authorized to give the date of the notable event, but will probably be permitted to give further particulars hereafter. It was stated in the Sun some time ago that a portion of the bride's trousseau was being made in Paris, and the rest in this city. Early this week the French importations arrived, and we were permitted to indulge in a little inspection. Three large cases contained all the goods, which consisted principally of dresses, laces, gloves, and linen.

COSTLY DRESSES WITHOUT NUMBER.

The dresses are all of silk, the richest and most expensive material, and made according to advanced French fashions. One is of light pea-green silk, with which is to be worn an entire overdress of white lace, valued at $1,800. The train is cut pointed, and is bound on the bottom with white satin, headed by narrow white lace. This elegant dress is intended to be worn only on full dress occasions, and was made by the Court dressmaker. Another is of blue satin trimmed with bias bands of the same material and shade, and made decollette with demi train and short puffed sleeves. The skirt is lined entirely with white silk, also the waist. A dinner costume is of fawn-colored corded silk, trimmed with black lace on the skirt and waist in the most elaborate style.

THE BRIDAL ROBE

has been made in this city, and is of pearl-colored satin, with overdress and panier of lace. The skirt has a trail of four yards, and is trimmed plainly but in an elegant manner. The bridal veil will be of white lace, and the fair lady will wear the diamonds which she recently received from the prospective bridegroom. Two dozen assorted kid gloves are included in the importations, also four dozen lace and hemstitched handkerchiefs, each embellished with an embroidered monogram; boxes of cuffs, collars, and sleeves, in almost endless profusion; fans for breakfasts, dinners, receptions, and balls, recherche little articles of jewelry, and many handsome toilet articles.

THE LINEN AND THE BONNETS.

The linen is all of the finest material, and marked in elegant designs and patterns. A fashionable milliner on Broadway has made the lady four bonnets, and imported also for her two London jockey hats—jaunty little bits of head gear not to be equalled for style in this country. An opera bonnet of white lace, ornamented with a single aigrette, seemed to us particularly elegant and stylish. A carriage bonnet is made entirely of marabout feathers, and is one of the most recherche little affairs imaginable.

IN CLOAKS AND SACKS

there is a great variety of styles, some of which have not yet been introduced in America. A velvet robe for the opera or concert is trimmed with black lace and jet fringe, and has a wide black lace hood, looped with black satin ribbons. Elegantly embroidered breakfast and dressing sacks abound, many of them having been purchased at prices ranging from twenty to one hundred dollars each.

SHOES, BOOTS, AND SLIPPERS

are provided in large and seemingly superfluous quantities. A pair of kid boots with genuine pearl buttons attracted our attention, and, we suppose, are to be worn with a short ball costume.

There are lace shawls of great value, lace riding and dinner sacks lined with light colored silks, camel's hair shawl. Expensive ups and wraps of various kinds were also noticed.

AFTER THE WEDDING

the newly married pair go to Canada and from thence to Europe, where they will travel at least two years. Miss Martin will have her maid, and young Ainsley his valet—a servant who has been employed in his father's family for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Grundy has, of course, a great deal to say of this approaching event in metropolitan society, and doubtless can furnish more detailed and explicit particulars than those published above.

CRESWELL'S CUBS.

A Black one of Genius and Strategy—the Mail Agent of the Parish.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Giles Smith (colored), is one of the mail agents on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. He is mail agent by grace of Winfield Jerusalem Smith, and the position is doubtless a reward for services in behalf of that distinguished statesman. Giles is not an educated man and brother. But he possesses that before which education pales—genius. Giles' genius takes a not eccentric chute. Its Alpha and Omega is the acquisition of currency ornamented with Mr. Chase's frontispiece. The mails do not fare well with this scion of the royal African house of Smith. That portion of his education involving the deciphering of manuscript was sadly neglected. So he "averages" his letters and packages, if not to give satisfaction, to give quantity. It is useless to complain of a gentleman of Mr. Smith's genius, and the citizens along the line smile all the same if the Hernando package is sent to Oakland, and the missive anticipated by Nicodemus Smith finds its way into the hands of Ambrosia Johnson.

But our champion mail agent does some other things not exactly palatable to the parties concerned, nor regular. Giles is provided with a prescribed space in the car, and the mail does not fill it. Being a man of genius, the idea at once suggested itself that the extra space could be turned to account. So he commenced carrying passengers. The railway officials remonstrated. But what was remonstrance to a man of genius? Whenever Giles chooses to carry passengers he appoints them "special deputies," and Chloe's, and Dinah's and Phillis,' and Sambo's, and Caffee's big hands turn over the mysterious mail documents to the despair of the railroaders.

That the space may be kept filled, Giles has added another feature to the mail agency. This is the carrying of freight. If the Express Company can "tote" it for "so-and-so" much, Giles, who pays no privilege taxes, can go lower. And in his car can be found jugs, buckets and kegs, belonging to his colored brethren and sisters along the line, transported just as quickly and as much cheaper than by the Southern Express.

We might farther illustrate Giles' genius, but what's the use? No more is necessary. Genius will protrude, like the end of one's nose, or one's poor relations. And when the practical result of this genius comes under our observation, we cannot forego the desire to blazon it to the world's admiration. We have too few geniuses to allow the light of one to flicker and die under a bushel.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1869.

Money was very hard to obtain at any price. Paper has been freely offered backed by the best of names, and yet in most cases it was impossible. The rates are nominally quoted at 9 and 12 per cent.

The Financial Chronicle, in referring to the derangement in New York finances, says the peculiarity of it is the difficulty of tracing the panic to any adequate or reasonable cause, and adds that, perhaps, all panics are more or less unreasoning and unreasonable; but in most cases there is some obvious controlling fact or condition which excites distrust and induces the surrender of prudence to a blind caution. In this case it is difficult to trace any such cause for demoralization, and we think it is high time for each of us to sit down calmly and ask what it is which has given rise to the existing alarm. The present condition of affairs is grave enough to call for earnest thought, and especially on the part of those controlling the use of Wall street capital. Within a few days we have seen Government bonds decline [illegible] per cent., and a fall in the stocks ranging from 5 to 20 per cent; the gold premium has fluctuated wildly in response to no legitimate influences; the speculation in gold has so deranged the foreign exchanges that sterling bills have fallen very far below par, which has acted as a severe obstruction to the export trade of the country. These derangements have produced timidity among money lenders to such an extent that the late prosecutions for violations of the usury laws have been wholly forgotten, and borrowers upon stocks have paid ¼, ½ and 1½ per cent. for the use of money for one day, while holders of gold have had to pay as much as ½ per cent. for having it carried; and commercial borrowers have found it almost impossible to get their paper discounted, even at the extraordinary rate of 12 per cent. for the best names.

The above is a humiliating confession—that one of the most destructive panics that ever seized upon a country cannot be traced to any reasonable cause. It would be more in keeping with the Chronicle's record to say that the causes are known, but it is policy to withhold them from the public. This, at the worst, could only leave it for surmise that Boutwell and his friends had something to do with it, and these surmises are already afloat.

EXCHANGE—Is very plentiful and easy to obtain. It is not being so freely offered as during last week. The rates are buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par.

GOLD—In the absence of gold quotations nothing was done. Jay Cooke & Co. were buying at 131@132.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	131	135
Silver halves and quarters	125	
Silver dimes	123	

The New York Commercial List, in commenting upon the recent gold panic, says:

The late rise was facilitated by the heavy short interest outstanding, the sensational reports about a war with Spain, the severe pressure in the money market, the abnormal state of the Foreign Exchanges, and the panicky condition of the Stock market. The extreme price brought out considerable amounts of hoarded gold, and telegraphic transfers from San Francisco, while the heavy fall in Sterling Exchange led to considerable shipments from Europe to this side, but the premium nevertheless kept steadily upward, until the "bulls" had succeeded in "cornering the shorts," when a compromise was effected. The "bears," in their distress, made the most pathetic appeals for Government aid to checkmate the "conspirators," but beyond the announcement that the coupons falling due on the first of November would be anticipated, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury failed to comply until yesterday, after the bull clique had apparently done their worst. This demoralizing conflict is one of those inevitable penalties which the nation is obliged to pay for the original departure from the standard of values. It has had a most damaging effect upon the legitimate business interests of the country, but it will be impossible to avoid the recurrence of periods of wild speculation so long as an unstable and irredeemable currency is retained as a part of the fiscal policy of the Government.

GOVERNMENT BONDS were lightly offered in the market. The tendency is downward in every issue. Calls were fair.

Five-twenties, 1861	118	@119
Five-twenties, 1862	119½	@120½
Five-twenties, 1864	118	@119
Five-twenties, 1865	118½	@119½
Five-twenties, new issue	116½	@117
Five-twenties, 1867	116½	@117½
Five-twenties, 1868	116½	@117½
Ten-forties	107½	@108½
Cy 6s	104½	@105½

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	119½	119½	119	..	½
" '62	121½	121	120⅝	..	⅜
" '64	120	119⅝	119	..	⅝
" '65	120⅜	120⅛	119⅞	..	¼
New issue	118⅜	117⅞	117½	..	⅜
" '67	119	117⅞	117⅝	..	¼
Coupons, '68	118½	117⅞	117½	..	⅜
10-40s coupons	109	108½	108¼	..	¼
Cy 6s	109	108	108	..	..

The effect of the gold panic upon stocks is thus alluded to by the New York Commercial List:

There was a perfect panic, especially in the Vanderbilt shares, arising out of rumors that an injunction had been issued against the consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River railways. This caused a pressure of sales of Central and Hudson shares, which finally culminated in a perfect flood of stock being thrown on the market. The excitement consequent upon this was beyond description, and Vanderbilt stocks were thrown overboard without any regard to price. The brokers were trying to save themselves from loss, in consequence of margins being exhausted, and, in their intense anxiety to sell, added greatly to the prevailing panic. New York Central declined over 23 per cent., and Hudson River over 12 per cent. The decline on the remainder of the list was nothing like so great, but still nearly all the stocks touched the lowest point on the present downward movement. The decline has wiped out an army of small operators. The extreme depression has been succeeded by a sharp rally, in which New York Central and Hudson River recovered part of the decline. The market, however, is still feverish and unsettled. Governments are also lower and unsettled, under the conflict in gold. The close, however, was comparatively steady, under the increased purchases to be made for Government account to-day.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Nashville stock holds to the quoted price, there being very little on the market; some of the 7 per cent. bonds are wanted, while sales in 6 per cent. can be made only at very weak quotations:

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@122
National Bank, second	97	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	96	@ 97
National Bank, City	100	@101
Bank of Kentucky	93	@ 94
Bank of Louisville	92	@ 93
Merchants' Bank	119	@120
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	119	@120
Citizens' Bank	111	@112
People's Bank	102	@103
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	91	@ 92
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	112	@114
Farmers' bank	92	@ 94
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	103½	@104½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@ 99
L. & F. R. R. (common)	60	@ 62
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	66	@ 67
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70	@ 70½

BONDS.

City for improvements	74	@ 76
City for bounty	77	@ 79
City for school purposes	75	@ 78
City for Jeff. Railroad	80	@ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	79	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E.	78½	@ 79½
City for wharf, new	77	@ 78
City for wharf, old	80	@ 81
City for water-works, old	78	@ 79½
City for water-works, new	76	@ 77
Water-works bonds	78	@ 80
Canal bonds, first issue	94	@ 96
" " second issue	76	@ 78
" " third issue	74	@ 77
" " fourth issue	74	@ 75
Kentucky State bonds, old	99	@100
" " " new	93	@ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	93	@ 94
" " " new	—	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	—	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	96	@ 98
" " " (L. E. br.)	91	@ 92
" " " (M. br.)	94	@ 96
" " " con'd mort	—	@ 90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	—	@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company	—	@100*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The merchandise movement continues with unabated activity, and as a consequence there was another freight blockade to-day at the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot, the road being unable to furnish transportation.

In all departments of merchandise the volume of business is apparently undiminished, and so far as we are advised prices are fully maintained.

MERCANTILE LAW.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently made a decision of great importance to merchants and bankers. In what light a person who indorses a promissory note before the payee is to be regarded has long been a vexed question. In some cases he is regarded as a joint and several promisor with the maker; in other cases as a guarantor to the payee or any subsequent lawful holder; in others as a second indorser, the payee having a right to restrict his own prior indorsement by the words "without recourse;" in others still as a second indorser, merely under an implied engagement to the payee to assume the position and all the responsibilities of a first indorser. In a large majority of cases, however, he is treated as an original promisor or guarantor, according as the evidence may show the original contract between the parties to have been.

The law being in this state of uncertainty, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on April 5, 1855, passed an act going into effect January 1, 1856, which, following the English statute of Frauds and Perjuries, provided that no action shall be brought "whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt or default of another, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and be signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person by him authorized." In a suit brought after this act went into effect, it was held that a person who indorses a promissory note before the payee is within the provisions of the statute, and that his signature is not the necessary note in writing to charge him with the debt of another, but only imports an indorsement of commercial paper, and makes him liable as indorser only to subsequent and not to prior holders. The principle involved in the above case were recently reargued before the entire Bench, and were unanimously reaffirmed by the Court.

The law imposing the income tax expires by limitation next year, and there are many reasons why it should not be renewed; among which is its inequality. Of this some idea may be formed by the perusal of the following official returns of 1868. The sum placed against each State is so much per head of the whole population:

Massachusetts	$4 12	Tennessee	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	Illinois	[illegible]
Rhode Island	2 13	Michigan	[illegible]
Connecticut	3 07	Wisconsin	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Kansas	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	California	[illegible]
Maryland	1 75	Oregon	[illegible]
West Virginia	30	Nebraska	[illegible]
Kentucky	63	Nevada	[illegible]
Missouri	58		

It will be seen, says an exchange, that the tax per head in the agricultural states is a mere trifle compared with the leading commercial and manufacturing States. An impost which is stained by injustice ought not to remain upon the statute book in any country. And that the present income tax is unjust there can be no doubt, for it places the man with a precarious and fluctuating income upon the same level with him who lives at ease, upon the certain interest or dividends of a large permanent capital. That is, it puts the non-producing man into the same class with the producing, and refuses to distinguish between the drones and the working bees in the great human hive. The fact that no distinction is made between property and income very naturally excites rebellious reflections, and it seems altogether probable that the Government will be forced by public sentiment to adopt some other method of raising revenue.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	33	26
Butter, pkgs	41	1
Bacon, casks	6	207
Bacon, tcs	18	39
Bagging, pcs	820	742
Bale Rope, coils	..	32
Cement, bbls	..	1886
Cheese, pkgs	300	42
Candles, bxs	25	119
Coffee, bxs	196	187
Corn, bgs	1449	300
Coal, bush	..	2200
Cotton, bales	60	50
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	55	58
Feathers, bags	47	..
Eggs, bxs and bbls	2	..
Flour, bbls	563	348
Furniture, pkgs	650	623
Hides, bdls	537	30
Hay, bales	279	154
Hogs, head	753	50
Horses, head	66	35
Iron, pig, tons	38	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2068	1857
Lard, tcs	10	62
Lard, kegs	..	67
Malt, sks	..	545
Merchandise, pkgs	874	3091
Mules, head	..	26
Nails, kegs	41	330
Oats, sacks	215	25
Offal, sks	..	30
Potatoes, bbls	25	293
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	22	..
Rice, casks	..	14
Sugar, hhds	..	21
Sugar, bxs and bbls	30	133
Salt, bbls	..	143
Seeds, bags	250	78
Shingles, no	12000	..
Tobacco, hhds	23	51
Tobacco, boxes	102	180
Whisky, bbls	230	324
Wheat, sacks	684	301
Wool, sacks	15	2
Woodenware, pkgs	490	498

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Continues in good demand, and we quote from $2 35 to 2 40 per gallon.

APPLES—Dealers report ample supplies, and prices are steady. We quote at 75@1 for common on arrival, with sales at $1 25@1 50 from store; choice qualities command $2 25@2 50.

BAGS—Are in fair request and prices are steady and stocks ample. We quote Union B seamless at 29½@30c; 2-bush grain bags at 48@50c; 2½-bushel at 58@60c; 3-bushel at 64@66c. Burlaps at 19@22c for 3-bush corn bags, and 19@20 for 4-bush oat bags. Gunny bags at 19c and 21½@22c for renewed.

BEESWAX—Is firm and finds quick sale at 35 @36c for prime lots.

BATTING—The market is only moderately well supplied, and prices are firmly maintained. We quote Cancellion No. 1 and Maysville tissue at 30@31c per lb; No. 1 Maysville at 28@29c.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good request, at 25@30c on arrival. Western Reserve is held at 33 to 35c, and New York at 37@38c. We note sales 700 lbs New York at 38c; 300 lbs Western Reserve at 33c.

BARK—Is in good demand at $10 to 12 00 per cord on arrival for chestnut oak.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are fully maintained, with a good demand. We quote No. 500 at 21@22c; No. 600 at 19@21c; No. 700 at 17@19c per dozen; pound yarns at 42@43c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 42@44c.

COTTON—Very little is doing as yet, and receipts are light. We note sales to-day of 2 bales good style low middling at 21c.

CANDLES—Dealers report a good demand and prices unchanged. We quote 21½@22c for full weight star and 18@19c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

CIDER—Dealers are paying $6 per bbl on arrival for sweet.

CEMENT—Is in good request, and sales to-day amounted to 670 bbls at $2 10@2 25.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand at $1@1 10 per bu, for bolted loose.

CHEESE—Stocks are liberal and prices steady. We note sales of 40 boxes factory at 16¼@17c. We quote factory at 16¼@17½c; Western Reserve 15¼@16½c; Kentucky Cream at 16½@17c; English Dairy 17½@18c.

COAL—Dealers are selling to the city trade at 18c per bushel for Pittsburg.

DRIED FRUIT—Dried apples are steady with light receipts, and we quote at 4½@5c.

EGGS—Are steady at 17@18c per dozen on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Is steady. Dealers are paying $2 per bushel on arrival for prime.

FEATHERS—Receipts find quick sales at 70@75c for good to prime lots. Choice command 78@80c.

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Mackerel	No. 1, large	$28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, new, medium	25 00@26 00
Do	No. 1, do do hf bbl	13 50@14 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	17 50@18 00
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	9 00@ 9 50
Do	No. 2, medium	15 00@16 00
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	8 25@ 8 75
Do	No. 3, large	15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, small	12 00@12 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	7 75@ 8 25
Do	No. 1, kits	2 90@ 3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	2 10@ 2 25
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 90@ 2 00
White fish, half bbl		8 50@ 9 00
Herring, bbls		9 50@10 50

GINSENG—Is in demand at 75@80c. per lb. on arrival.

HAY—Receipts are very liberal, and a fair demand is reported. We quote good to prime on wharf at $17@18 in round and dray load lots. Red top is steady at $15@16. Prices from store range from $1@1 50 per ton advance.

HIDES—Are in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying green salted at 10@11c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@23c; sheep (wool on) 40c.@$1.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is active, and prices are firm. We note sales to-day of 4,000 lbs at 6½c; jobbing lots are sold at 7@7½c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade in this department continues active at full prices. Prices are steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	3½@4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	4½@5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5	Amer'n blister	10@12
Sheet	5 @ 6½	German	12@15
Boiler	6½@ 8½	Sti. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs.	6½
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	11@
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	5½

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and an active demand characterizes the market. Prices are firm. We quote:

Oak sole tan	42@45	French calf pr dz	$50@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil's calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@37	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@46	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	46@47	Calf scalings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25		
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	42@54	per foot	24@28c

LIME—Is in fair demand at $1@1 05 per bbl; with sales of 250 bbls.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand for manufactured tobacco is unabated and prices are fully maintained. Dealers report delays in filling orders for some of the popular brands, as manufacturers cannot supply their demands. Prices are well maintained. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	85	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	62	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@ 70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	85	@1 10
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 20
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	60	@ 75
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	62	@ 65
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	68	@ 71
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60	@ 65

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Lone Jack, in lbs and ½ lbs	$1 40	@1 50
Gold leaf, in lbs and ½ lbs	90	@1 00
Brown Dick, in lbs	75	@ 80
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb boxes	60	@ 65
Fruits and Flowers, in 1 lb drums	65	@ 70
Big Lick, in 1 lb, ½ lb, and ¼ lbs	70, 75	@ 80
May Queen, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60	@ 65
Delectable, ½ lbs and ¼ lbs	60	@ 65
Ida Handy, ½ lbs	75	@ 80
Belle of Rhine, ½ lbs	80	@ 90
Favorite	90	@ ..
No name	65	@ ..
Bach Darling	41	@ ..
Andy Johnson	75	@ 80
Uncle Bob Lee	1 25	@1 50

NAILS—Prices are firm. We quote 10d and 4d at $4 50@4 75; horse-shoe nails 15@30c, according to brands.

OILS—We have no change to make in our figures and continue to quote prime lard oil at $1 50, No. 1 at $1 40, linseed oil at $1 10@1 12, coal oil at 34@37c for No. 1, and benzine at 18@25c.

ONIONS—Are firm at $3@3 50 per bbl.

OAKUM—We quote at $5 75@6 per bale.

POTATOES—Prices are steady, with liberal receipts. Sales are made at $1@1 25 per bbl loose, and $1 60@1 70 per bbl in shipping order.

PIG IRON—Is in active demand and prices are firm. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$48@50
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@46
Mill iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

RICE—We quote Carolina at 9½@10c, and Louisiana at 9@9½c per lb.

SOAP—We continue to quote German No. 1 at 9½@10c, No. 2 at 8½c, rosin at 6½c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb bbls, 40@45c per bush; dairy salt at $3@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is in light request, and steady, at $10 per ton on wharf.

STARCH—A fair demand is reported, with sales of standard brands at 6½@7½c.

SEEDS—Dealers report a good degree of activity in the descriptions quoted and prices fully maintained. We quote clover seed at $8 60@8 75; timothy at $4 50@4 75; cleaned Kentucky bluegrass at $1 80@2; extra do do at $2 50@2 75; orchard grass at $1 50@1 60; red top at $1 25@1 35.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts continue to meet with quick sales at full prices. We quote tallow at 11@12c; grease 9@10c, according to quality, and receipts find ready sale.

TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample, and the demand continues active with large sales. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$14 50
I. X., 10x14	17 50
I. C., 14x20	15 50
I. X., 14x20	18 00
Block tin	45c
Lead	12½
Solder	25

VINEGAR—We quote cider vinegar at 25, apple at $30, and wine vinegar at $35 per bbl.

WOOL—We continue to quote unwashed clothing at 35@36c; unwashed combing at 38@40c; tub-washed at 50@55c.

WHITE LEAD—We quote pure at 13½c; low grade at 9@12c per lb.

WHISKY—There is a good demand for rectified whisky, and prices range from $1 [illegible]. Raw is steady at $1 [illegible], tax paid. We note sales of 25 bbls raw at $1 16, tax paid. We quote new copper at $1 [illegible] free, one year old $2 [illegible]; two years old $2 [illegible] per gallon, all free.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market opened to-day firm for all grades and prices were fully maintained. The sales at the six auction warehouses amounted to 135 hhds, with rejection of [illegible] hhds.

The Ninth-street House sold 3 hhds: 2 hhds Warren county shipping leaf at $18; 1 hhd redried Breckinridge county leaf at $11 75.

The Farmers' House sold 20 hhds: 1 hhd of Barren county common lugs at $8 20; 8 hhds Warren county common lugs at $8 50 to 8 90; 5 hhds Barren county common leaf at $9 50 to 9 90; 8 hhds Barren county shipping leaf at $10 50 to 13 25.

The Boone House sold 35 hhds—18 hhds Green, Taylor, and Adair counties at $11 25, 8 40, 8, 8 60, 10 75, 11 50, 8, 8 90, 11 25, 9 45, 12, 10 25, 9 30, 10, 9, 8 60, 8 60, 10 75; 9 hhds Daviess and Breckinridge at $10 50, 11 25, 12 25, 11 50, 11, 10 75; 5 hhds low lugs at from $7 90 to 8 70; 5 hhds Missouri at from $8 to 11 75.

The Louisville House sold 25 hhds: 5 hhds Barren county medium leaf at $8 70, 8 90, 9 90, 9 25, 10; 2 hhds Daviess county manufacturing leaf at $13 25, 14, 22; 1 hhd Daviess county good leaf, at $19 75; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $9 55; 1 hhd Warrick county, Ind., lugs at $8 90; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and medium leaf, $8 20, $9 50, 11 25; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at $8; 4 hhds Ohio county medium leaf and lugs, $9 45, 8 60, 10, 10; 2 hhds Warren county good leaf, $10 25, 10 25; 1 hhd Warren county lugs, $8 60; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs, $8 75, 9 20, 9 60; 1 hhd Marion county lugs, $8 60.

The Pickett House sold 42 hhds, at $8 20 for lugs to $16 25 for manufacturing leaf.

The Planters' House sold 9 hhds: 4 hhds lugs at $8, 8 10, 9 25, 9 50; 5 hhds leaf at $11, 14 75, 15 75, 16, 17 50, all from Breckinridge county; V. Butler, of Breckinridge, sold at the Planter's House his entire crop at an average of $14 35.

Louisville Grocery Market.

New Orleans Sugar—The market is unchanged in every respect. Stocks are being reduced, though still fair for the season. We note sales of 7 hhds and 19 bbls within the range of our figures. We quote:

Choice	15 @16
Prime	14¾@15¼
Fully fair	14 @14¼
Fair	13¼@13½
Common	13 @13¼

Refined Sugars—Are firm and active, with sales to-day of 118 bbls various grades at our figures. We quote:

Hard standard	18 @19
A's	17 @17¼
B's	16¾@17
Extra C	16¼@16½
Circle C	16¼@16½
Yellow	15 @15½

Island Sugars—Havana white is in fair request and steady, with sales of 22 bbls. Demarara is in good demand, with sales of 11 hhds and 22 bbls at quotations. We quote Havana at [illegible] 16½c, and Demarara at 15½ to 16½c.

Coffee—Is firm with a good jobbing demand. Sales include 130 sacks Rio at 21@25½c for common to prime. We quote:

Coffee, Rio,	choice	25½@26½
"	prime	24½@25¼
"	fair	22 @24
"	common	20 @22
Java		34 @37
Laguayra		25 @26

Molasses—Is in fair jobbing demand and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote New Orleans Molasses at 75 to 90c for prime to choice; sirups are in request and prices range from 85 to $1 40 for common to choice good qualities.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Flour—The market is exhibiting no new features and prices are steady. Sales to-day include 250 bbls No. 1 at $7, 250 bbls fancy at $8@8 25, 100 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 25@5 75
Extra family	5 75@6 25
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 25@8 25
Rye Flour	6 50@6 75

Wheat—Receipts continue light, and buyers, while taking what offers at current rates, are showing no disposition to extend their purchases or accumulate stocks, and prices are lower, ranging from $1@1 05 for red, $1 10 for amber, and $1 15 @1 20 for white, on arrival.

Corn—Is in fair request at 90@95c on arrival for ear and shelled in bulk, and is held at $1 from store. Prime shelled, sacks included, is held at $1 05@1 08 from store.

Oats—Are in good request, and command from 50@52c on arrival, and are selling at 55@60c from store in jobbing lots.

Rye—Is unchanged, at 92½c on arrival, some parties holding at 95c. Sales are made at $1 05 from store.

Barley—Is steady at $1 15@1 35 on arrival, Seed barley is selling at $1 75 from store.

Malt—Is in good demand and steady. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 80; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 50@1 65; Canada malt at $1 90; corn malt at $1 15@1 25.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

Bagging—The market continues very active and firm, and prices have still further advanced. The best brands of 2-lb Ky. hemp bagging was held to-day at 27@27½c in round lots, and could not be had for less money. Indian bagging is held at 26@26½c, and light-weight hemp 19@22c. Sales to-day include 300 pcs 2-lb Ky. hemp at 27@27½c, and 85 pcs 1¾-lb at 17@18c.

Rope—Is in fair request, and machine rope is selling at 7½@8½c for round lots and on orders. We note a sale of 100 coils and half coils at 7¾@8c.

Twine—Is unchanged, and a fair demand is reported, with sales at 19@20c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The demand for bacon continues active, and prices to-day were firmer, with a slight advance. We note sales of 20 casks clear rib sides at 20½c, and 18 casks shoulders at 17c. Clear sides are held at 20½c, and breakfast bacon at 20@20½c. Hams are firm at from 22@25c for plain family and fancy sugar-cured. Lard is steady at 19½c for tierces and 21@21½c for prime keg. Mess pork is quiet at $32@33 50 for city packed.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 27, 1869.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cattle—The offerings amounted to 480 head, of which 375 were sold. The market at the opening evinced but little animation, but it was not long until the lanes and alleys were thronged with buyers, and for three hours a heavy business was done. Prices were fully maintained at last week's quotations. Most of the stock were of the common and medium grades. But few good extra butchers' stuff were offered, and of course no extra prices were reached. Yet the butchers bought freely of such stuff as they could use; so that out of the large number offering there are only about 100 left over unsold. We quote for common and rough $2 75@3 25, medium to fair $3 50@4, choice to extra $4 75@5 25. Those that bring the last named price must be smooth and fat. Shippers are buying all the heavy cattle offered. The news from New York is unfavorable for common grades, and the class sell very low in this market. Good, heavy, well-fatted steers, that will weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, will bring a good price. We quote for medium $5 50 @6; heavy, well-fatted, $6@6 37 per 100 lbs. gross. Cows and calves—the demand fair, and prices range from $20@65 per head, owing to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—The arrivals are fair and demand good; all sell as fast as they arrive. Wethers to feed are in demand at $2 50@3 25 per head; mixed lots, $1 50@2. Good fat lambs are worth $2 25@2 50 per head; heavy fat sheep $3 25@4 per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—The demand is fair. There is but little if any improvement in prices East, and shippers are cautious in their purchases. We quote for light thin $7 50@8 25; medium, $8 75@9; heavy, well fatted, $9 25@9 50. Those that sell for $9 50 are regarded as No. 1 lard hogs.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEO. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

Cattle—The market for cattle has been pretty brisk since last reports, and but few left over unsold. They have ranged to-day from 2½@3½c for inferior; common 3¾@4c; good 4½@4½c, and for the best 4¾@5¼c, but few sales as high as 5¾c.

Hogs—The market for hogs remains about the same as last report. But few left over unsold. We quote at 7½@8½c for light hogs; half fat 8½@9c, and for the best to shippers 9½@9¾c. Extra hogs to butchers in small lots would go a little higher.

Horses and Mules—There seems to be a check in the receipts of this kind of stock. News from the southern market not being favorable, mule buyers seem willing to need a little longer. We have no shipments for to-morrow.

Sheep—The market for this class of stock ranges about the same. We quote for thin scalawag sheep $1 25@2 25 per head; best, by the pound, 3¼@3½c. Some few sales above these figures of extra sheep. Lambs—$1 50 to $3 25 per head. None left over.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.

Price—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50 cents.

au11 Wed&Sun

NEWSPAPER

Advertising and Collecting AGENCY,

PERRIN, NICHOLSON & CO.,

Hamilton Bank Building,

Southeast corner Main and Sixth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charge on Publishers' Prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information given as to Cost of Advertising.
All Orders receive Careful Attention.
Inquiries by mail answered promptly.
Special Lists prepared for customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.
Collections made on Reasonable Terms. se4 d&l

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

se8 dlm

German Bank AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Louisville, Ky.,

Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.

DEPOSIT-SAVINGS, EXCHANGE, BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL $200,000

HENRY [illegible], President.

P. [illegible], Secretary. my1 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. [illegible]

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good, second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

ADDRESS

—TO THE—

Nervous and Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,

—AND—

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

—TO—

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE

Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 25, 1869.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of

Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap18 dlm Wed&Sat&w6w

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of fullness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, dimination or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONICSIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, R. C. Chambers & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky. jy11 dly

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dly

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, N. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hagan's, 139 Main street.

DORN, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. R.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 419 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 101 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mh

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—[illegible], proprietors, No. [illegible] Fifth [illegible].

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. [illegible] & DORAN, Prop's.

LANKDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 173 and 175 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Cottage and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERCER & CO., Stencil Cutters, 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. sel dlm

MERRITT, T. J. & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Rosewood, Gilt, and Fancy Frames, Albums, Chromos, Apparatus, Instruments, Cases, Card Board, &c., Material of every description for the photographic trade. No. 89 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. au8 dlm

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 149 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. [illegible]—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No. 124 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over [illegible] persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.

S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists, who know how to use it, and by chemists, to be the very best material for a base for artificial teeth ever known.

Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the public at the Dental Cabinet of DR. J. A. McCLELLAND, 181 Third st., Louisville.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

[illegible] No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

COAL.

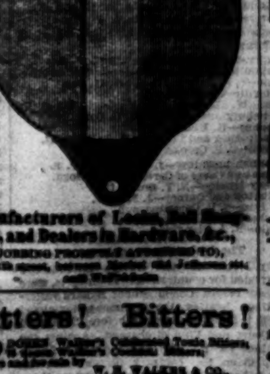
ANTHRACITE COAL.

WE are now receiving a supply of the best quality of Anthracite Coal, which we offer to the trade in quantities to suit purchasers. This coal is guaranteed to burn in ordinary grates, ranges, stoves, and furnaces. It gives a more intense heat than ordinary coal, and will last from 2½ to 3 times as long, saves storage-room, labor, and attention. When once lighted a fire may be kept up all season without rekindling. For cooking purposes it cannot be equaled.

O'NEIL & CO.

jy18 dlm 48 Fourth st.

Louisville Lock Factory.



Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c., (JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO), 91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.

Bitters! Bitters!

100 BOXES Walker's Celebrated Tonic Bitters, [illegible]. In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st., bet. First and Second.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER

TREATS SUCCESSFULLY ALL PRIVATE AND Nervous Diseases; Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones; syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely cured; [illegible]. Consultation free. Pamphlet for two stamps.

Office No. 183 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

CANCERS, TUMERS, ULCERS.

DR. R. H. [illegible], proprietor of the Cancer Institute [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible] will open a Permanent [illegible], Cincinnati, O. Prof. [illegible] will be in charge.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla. GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These celebrated preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long favorably known by physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended. They are prepared in a highly Concentrated form, so as to render the dose small and convenient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,

Wholesale Chemical Warehouse,

jy2 d6m 737 Market street, Philadelphia.

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle-aged and old men who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "THE SECRET FRIEND." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. my3 d&wly

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all [illegible].

Dr. Lancaster has had large experience in this specialty [illegible] twenty years, has had more experience in this specialty than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of [illegible]. Diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. [illegible]. FEMALE PILLS—a positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each—4 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. Pamphlet sent to any one FREE. Se13 d6f

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1863, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness arising from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, syphilis, varicocele, syphilis in all its forms, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., will under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and then avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

1al5 d Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

Short Line R. R.

NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 5 HOURS.

FARE, $3.50!

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Omnibuses Transfer to and from Cincinnati and Covington Free.

Time to Cincinnati 10 Hours Quicker than via Mailboats.

This is the Only Railroad Running 3 Trains Daily to Cincinnati.

Trains Leave. Trains Arrive.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with train for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.

TRAIN No. 3 connects at Humboldt with train for Mobile, New Orleans, and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.

TRAIN No. 17 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. No connection from Bowling Green for Humboldt or any point South.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on train No. 17 through to Nashville.

Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon, connecting by stage to all principal points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Richmond accommodation train leaves Shelbyville 10 P. M. [illegible].

Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. This train connects at Bardstown with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin.

Trains No. 3 and 17 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

my1 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking [illegible]. United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

[illegible] A. M. Chicago Express; 8:20 A. M. New York Express; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east and west; [illegible] P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 11 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) coaches on the 2:30 P. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT,

May 3, 1869—[illegible] General Sup't.

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers

Offer at Wholesale and Retail

60,000 bolts French, English and American Paper Hangings.

2,500 boxes French and American Window Glass.

5,000 Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

50,000 feet Picture Frame Moldings.

250 Silver and Wooden Show Cases.

75 cases Looking Glass Plates,

A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c.

Agents for French Plate Glass.

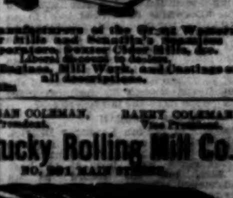
J. V. ESCOTT & SON, Louisville, Ky.

au24 dtf

Aikin & Drummond

(Successors to Ferguson, Aikin & Co.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.



Sole manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Scientific [illegible] Evaporators, [illegible] Mills, &c. Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions.

au4 dtf

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, President. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice President.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Co.

NO. 201 MAIN STREET.

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse Shoes, &c.

ty11 dtf

H. RUSCHHAUPT,

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba sailed from Cadiz yesterday.

Mahoney's kerosene factory, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned on Monday afternoon.

A fire at Port Dalhousie, Canada, yesterday destroyed about two-thirds of the town.

John Barge was dangerously cut in a quarrel by James Dean in Cincinnati yesterday.

Wm. Byrne, a young New Yorker, blew his brains out at Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday night.

Frederick F. Low, of California, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

At a fire in the leather house of Harlow Be[illegible], in New York, on Monday, an oil painting valued at $10,000 was destroyed.

S. O. Pollard has recovered $17,950 from the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, for injuries received from a defect in the highway.

Slight frost yesterday morning at Raleigh, N. C. No damage reported to the crops, though tobacco planters are a little uneasy.

The New York State Tobacco Manufacturers' Association yesterday adopted resolutions in favor of raising the price of manufactured tobacco.

Mr. Johnson, Conservative, was elected to the Legislature from Alexandria county, Va., yesterday. In July this county went Radical by 125 majority.

Geo. F. Clark was held for trial in New York yesterday on the charge of defrauding Bersbole & Thompson, of St. Louis, out of $1,200 worth of whisky.

The ship Callao, from China, with 650 peaceful and industrial coolies, has arrived at San Francisco. Soon after leaving Honolulu the coolies mutinied and attempted to take the vessel. The leader was killed. No one was wounded.

The Boston banks have informed their non-resident stockholders that, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, they must pay the State tax upon their shares. There are two taxes now assessed for the years 1868 and 1869.

Geo. Springer, who was committed to jail in Lawrence, Massachusetts, last May, for placing obstructions on the track of the Lowell and Lawrence railroad, hung himself on Monday night in his cell.

A partial examination was had in New York yesterday in the case of John A. Gould, the Wall-street broker, who is accused of outraging the person of Mrs. Anna Mead, of No. 73 President street, Brooklyn.

Judge Benjamin S. Cowan died at St. Clairsville, O., on Monday evening, his 77th birthday. He was stricken with paralysis on Friday evening last. He lived an honored and useful life, and his loss will be deeply felt.

Samuel Dryden, a prominent citizen of Johnson county, Mo., is suspected as the murderer of Mr. Cox and his wife, near Kingsville, last week. Dryden was the owner of a farm upon which Cox lived. He has fled the country, but officers are in pursuit of him.

Arizona advices to the 11th of September state that a band of a hundred Indians attacked the teams hauling ore from the Vulture mine, and killed two Mexicans, wounded two, and captured sixty-three mules. Capt. Somerby, with a portion of the Eighth cavalry, on a scouting expedition, killed twelve Indians.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says the conspirators from the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who were in league to effect the escape of Colonel Yerger, are to be tried by court-martial. One of them, it is found, had a private box at the Jackson postoffice. Their rendezvous for secret meetings with citizens, it is supposed, was about five miles from town.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned at San Francisco, on Monday, sine die. Vice President Colfax was present and introduced to the members by Grand Sire Farnsworth, and was presented a diamond set in gold from the filings of the "last spike." Grand Secretary Ridgely was presented a cane by the California brethren.

The liabilities of Clark Holt, of Rockville, Conn., a large manufacturer and president and treasurer of the Tolland Insurance Company, are much larger than supposed when his business irregularities and defalcations were discovered a short time ago. A full investigation indicates they will reach a quarter of a million. Mr. Holt's whereabouts are unknown. The soundness of the insurance company is not affected.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Who Wanted it and Who Got it—Mr. Needham.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1869.

The war of the postoffice has, after a desperate fight, been definitely settled by the appointment of Mrs. Bruce Porter, of Bowling Green, Ky., to the postmastership of Louisville, and the brave warriors have all retired from the field in good order and the slain and wounded properly cared for. Woman's rights have triumphed over military, newspaperial, and all other sorts of glory. President Grant, you will remember, said in his not long ago Boston speech, that he had a high opinion of Massachusetts on account of the support her people gave "me and the Union." Gen. Grant is not, it is supposed by many misinformed and prejudiced persons of the rebel persuasion, likely to confer favors on any one who does not confer favors on Gen. Grant, or who is not in some way related to the ex-tanner's numerous family. In view of this fact and that no unjust aspersions may fall on "my ladie," our postmistress, I will tell your readers who Mrs. Porter is, and how she became the recipient of President Grant's most kind considerations.

MRS. LUCY BRUCE PORTER

is the daughter of the late James T. Moorhead, ex-United States Senator from Kentucky. She is now for the second time a widow; is a middle-aged lady of fine personal appearance and of great intelligence, and is withal highly accomplished. Her home is Bowling Green, Ky., though she has for some time past been stopping with friends at Covington, and on her visits to this city was a guest at the White House. Mrs. Porter's first husband was Major Gore, of the regular army. President Grant was a Captain in Major Gore's regiment; and on the death of the Major, which occurred somewhere in the far West, Grant brought his remains home for interment. Grant at one time boarded with Mrs. Gore. The widow subsequently married Lieut. Porter of the Navy, who in turn died just before the commencement of the late war, leaving his wife in reduced circumstances. Mrs. Porter has a son (by her first husband), now in the naval school at Annapolis. Grant, as everybody knows, never forgets a favor, and he never lost sight of the wife of his former friend, Major Gore, and promised her a position so soon as something "turned up" by which he could suit her. It having been decided to make radical changes in the offices in Kentucky—to hold out inducements to lukewarm and wavering Republicans to enter the Radical camp, by the tempting allurement of office and thereby secure Kentucky to the ultra Radical party when the Fifteenth amendment shall have passed, a fight and scramble for the loaves and fishes at once began over the Louisville postoffice, the chief applicants being Fred. Huber, Colonel Jesse Bayles, A. Y. Johnson, E. W. Johnstone, Dr. Bailey, Major McDowell, and—that Teutonic gentleman of the Volksblatt, he with six or eight p[illegible] to his name—I can't write or spell it, can you?—and several others. The President, seeing that to give the office to either one of these gentlemen (all being warmly supported by their adherents) would bring about the very thing he most desired not to do—unharmonize the Radical party in Kentucky—each applicant urged that if he, Brown, couldn't get the much-coveted prize, with its four thousand a year, that his opponent, Jones, shouldn't have it. The happy thought struck the President, and, giving vent to one of those "flourishes of speech," not unlike that so aptly called forth by "Yuba Dam" the other day in his interview with the learned pig, the hero of Vicksburg snapped his official fingers—"agh! I have it! Avaunt, ye representatives of grim-visaged war! ye knights of the quill and types; give hence and give place to lovely woman. I'll reverse the order of things by causing weakness to prevail over strength, and at the same time conciliate the factions, and—"let us have peace." So harmony reigned among Kentucky Radicals, and—thus Mrs. Lucy Bruce Porter was made Postmistress at Louisville. The friends of E. W. Johnstone having coalesced with those of Mrs. Porter, it is understood that that gentleman is to be Assistant Postmaster—the male Postmaster of the establishment—the one, I suppose, to receive the imprecations of the public when the mails go wrong.

DR. SPEED'S RECORD

as a public officer here at the Department, (like his pure and upright character at home among all classes) stands above reproach or criticism. Among all the low tricks resorted to for the purpose of displacing him, not one syllable could be brought against his eight years of official life, and Postmaster General Creswell speaks in unqualified terms of praise of Dr. Speed's connection with the Postoffice service; and the Doctor goes out of office with a record the most aspiring might be proud of—an unsullied reputation, and the sincerest affection of the entire community of the respectable citizens of Louisville. I may here add that the only excuse pretended to be offered for the removal of Dr. Speed is, that he employed a few soldiers as letter carriers who voted the Democratic ticket, and that he is not sufficiently Radical, but any one at all acquainted with Dr. Speed and his high sense of honor and justice can easily see how he fell into that fatal error of supposing that every man, though he be a Democrat, who offered his life to save the "best government," has the same claims upon that government as his fellow who happens to be a Radical.

A POINT OF LAW.

I suppose the President knows "all about it," but allow me to spring a law point in connection with the appointment of Postmaster at Louisville.

Section 27, Postal Laws and Regulations: "The person appointed Postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he shall be appointed."

Under this section of the postoffice law, Postmaster General Randall ruled (in the case of a person being appointed postmaster at Cairo who it was afterwards discovered lived in an adjoining county at the date of his appointment,) that an appointee should actually reside at the time of his appointment in the town or city wherein the office was located; and the same ruling prevailed in regard to a Boston postmaster a number of years ago who resided in one of the neighboring towns though his business place was Boston. What have the lawyers to say?

EDGAR NEEDHAM

remains Assessor of the 5th Kentucky District. He is firmly seated for another term. His case was acted upon to-day by the President. Very powerful influences were brought to bear to oust him, but his record as an honest, enlightened, efficient officer out-weighed the military reputation of Col. Bulkley (of Henry county), his opponent. I scarcely need say (for we all know him), that Mr. Needham stands in the revenue department second to no man in the entire service. He has no superior if an equal as an assessor, and this is the estimation in which he is held by the administration.

A new leaf has been turned over in the administration of the treasury laws. I was to-day told by the leading law officer of that department that no more compromises are to be had with violators of the law. A well-known Cincinnati whisky-dealer has offered $50,000 to compromise (the charge is for a $300,000 violation), but his offer was rejected. This will be good news to tax-payers.

JUDY.

As Good as Wheat.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There has been a great deal said through your paper about the celebrated miller from Quincy, Ill., now running the mill of Messrs. Smith & Bryant. We millers of Louisville for some time have never seen any of his good milling qualities. If he is the boss miller of Quincy, Ill., he has nothing to boast of, as we can pick up plenty of millers in this city lazing around loose that he is nothing to compare with in making flour or dressing burrs. MILLERS OF LOUISVILLE.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

A Man Takes Arsenic, Writes to His Friends and the World and then Shoots Himself.

HIS DYING MESSAGES.

A man whose name, as it appears from sundry papers found upon his body, is Edward Schievelbein, called at the house of Mr. E. B. Dean, about twelve miles from the city on the said River road, last Monday night and asked to stay all night. His request was granted and after supper he was shown his room and retired. Nothing wrong or unusual was suspected till early the next morning when the household was aroused by the loud report of a pistol proceeding from the room of the stranger. Upon entering he was found lying on the floor a bloody and trembling corpse.

Nothing is known of the man or where he came from, except what may be gleaned from a letter or two and some promiscuous scribblings on a number of old envelopes and rumpled letter paper found lying on the table, all of which he had probably taken from his pocket. There are two letters of the same date—Cincinnati, September 24, 1869. The first reads as follows:

ELIZABETH: I send you in this letter a money order for $45. You take this order to the Vevay postoffice and there you get your money.
Goodbye Henry, and all, forever.
Look for no more letters, for I am where there is no more writing done.
Little Henry, good bye.
EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

The letter is to his wife and Henry is his son, as appears from a letter from him to his father, dated at Jeffersonville, September 12. It would seem that the man meditated suicide at Cincinnati, but, changing his mind, came here to get work, as he gave that as his intention to the family in whose house he committed the rash act. The second letter follows immediately after the first. Neither of them, however, were probably sent. It is as follows:

ELIZABETH—Perhaps before this letter reaches you I am gone for good. I hope you may all do well. Take good care of little Henry. I can see him no more. I have sent you a money order for forty-five dollars. I paid the money here in the postoffice. Good-by forever.
EDWARD SCHIEVELBEIN.

It seems from the promiscuous scribblings that were found on his body, that, after going to his room at Mr. Dean's house, he took a dose of arsenic, and, after waiting patiently for several hours without any effect, shot himself. While waiting, he wrote the following messages:

I have swallowed arsenic, about a quarter teaspoonful. It has not troubled me yet, one hour from the time. Next—the pistol. E. S.

Before resolving finally on the pistol however he waited for the poison to do its work, writing down in the meantime his experience and meditations.

For the benefit of suicides: Be sure and learn from good doctors the vital parts of the body or you'll be bothered as I am. E. S.

Then again:

Advice to future suicides: Don't do like me, but find out the exact vital point before shooting and also the quantity of arsenic. E. S.

For the benefit of man: I have taken arsenic perhaps one and a half hours ago. I feel no change whatever. I took ¼ teaspoonful. E. S.

For my friends good luck forever; for my enemies (legions), go to h—l. E. S.

In several places he wrote distinctly his wife's name and address, "Elizabeth Schievelbein, Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana," and asked "some philanthropist to send a letter informing her of his death." In another place he wrote that he was "a German and used to work years ago at Jane Schibly's here." Then again he wrote that he worked, twenty-eight years ago, at John Schibly's in that neighborhood.

Information of the affair reached town yesterday afternoon, and, by direction of Coroner Moore, a wagon was sent for the body, and it was brought to town late last night. An inquest will be held to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

The concert of the Tyrolean Troupe last night was certainly one of the most delightful ever given here. The novelty and freshness of the music, and its peculiar simplicity and sweetness, formed the attraction. The programme evinced great taste and the performance marked musical culture. The several quintettes given were quite charming, and illustrated the characteristics of the Swiss music most admirably. The solos sung by the Misses N. Helmuth and Mirza Seitner were exceedingly pretty and were warmly encored. Among the novelties of instrumental music, the potpourri, embracing "Ah che la Morte," from Trovatore, a movement from "Robert tol que J'aime" and one from Gungl's "Sounds from Home" was exquisitely played in the most artistic manner on the bow zither, by Mr. S. Fahn. This charming instrument combines the sweetest tones of the violin and a bell, and produces an effect at once delicious and plaintive. The Glass Euphonium (which is made of twenty-four ordinary wine-glasses filled with water enough to produce the required note by running the finger around the rim of each) is another quaint instrument which gives forth notes of unsurpassed beauty. The second melody played upon it was the gem of the evening, and was certainly one of the most touching airs we have ever listened to. There was also a queer instrument made of wood and straw which Mr. S. Fahn also performed on, and gave one of Strauss' best waltzes, "The Morning Papers," in a style that set all heads to nodding with delight. The "Animal Cantata" was still another novelty in which a musical pig, chicken, cat, dog and monkey made very good music; the monkey presiding at the zither.

Altogether the performance was a very pleasant one; the audience evidently thought so, too; from the applause they lavished on every piece. The troupe, we are glad to say, appear to-night again. No one should miss hearing an [illegible] them.

Mrs. James A. Oates.

This talented actress and superb vocalist, with her burlesque troupe, are now playing a brilliant engagement at the National Theater in Cincinnati. The Commercial gives the following notice: "'The Field of the Cloth of Gold,' was produced in this city on a previous occasion, but not comparing in any respect with the present representation. Mrs. Oates, always a favorite with Cincinnati, whether as a mere concertizer or as an actress, sustains the role of the Earl Darnley, and speaking in the manner of the piece, does it darned well. Her sprightly manner is catching, and imparts a cheerfulness to the audience, which readily excuses the heaviness of some of the lesser lights. In song and dance the little lady was irresistible last night, and repeatedly drew the fire of hearty applause. The piece is superbly mounted, rich wardrobe and costly appointments entering into its composition more largely than is usual to the ordinary productions of the day. Something like the Brougham burlesques, the present one is with its substrata of history, a mere vehicle for ineffable humor and pungent wit, for jest and trick, for the display of physical charms, and the thousand little arts of the stage that attract by appealing to the senses, and go to make up a full measure of an evening's amusement. Mrs. Oates and her company make their first appearance in this city at the Opera House on Monday, October 4th.

The Opera House.

The "Lottery of Life" is drawing well. The audiences are increasing at each repetition of this popular play. Mr. Albaugh plays the part of Terry with his usual ability, and last night surpassed himself. Brougham, the author of the play, makes some fine points in this part whenever he appears in it. Miss Ada Monk makes a very lively Polly and is as merry and vivacious as a cricket. Mr. Nichols as the old Jew, dresses and acts the character exceedingly well. Mr. Pierce as Bob Manley is very good and a very comical prize-fighter withal. The concert-room scene gives a very capital idea of the saloons in our large cities which it is intended to represent. Taken as a whole the "Lottery of Life," as placed upon the stage and performed at this theater, is a very creditable performance and speaks volumes for the dramatic taste of our city. To-night the play will be repeated.

The Rink.

The cool weather has set the rink agoing with a vim. The crowd of skaters, as well as of spectators last night was as large as the large hall could well accommodate. There are many new faces among the evening assemblies since last season—not strange faces, but faces strange to the flying assemblages, the faces of those who have already learned to be graceful and excellent skaters this early in the season. Judging from the number of learners now, and the still increasing interest manifested in this laudable amusement, one would suppose that Mr. Glover's spacious hall would soon be insufficient to accommodate the number who will wish to skate. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are the skating evenings, with skating more especially for the benefit of ladies, children and learners on the alternate afternoons.

Philip Phillips.

The Philip Phillips Concert on Thursday evening next promises to be a grand success. No one who has the slightest conception of Mr. Phillips' power as a vocalist and the magic effect of his voice could be deterred from being present on next Thursday evening. Who that has ever heard Mr. P. sing "Your Mission" or "O help me sing for Jesus," that does not long to have his or her heart thrilled again by the sweet and tender tones of his voice, as brought out in his rendering of those hymns. Let no one fail to be present at Weisiger Hall on Thursday evening.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Appointments in Eastern Kentucky.

The following appointments for Eastern Kentucky were made by the Western Virginia Conference, at Point Pleasant, which assembled on the 15th inst.:

GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT—R. FOX, P. E.
Guyandotte and Barboursville—J. C. Crooks.
Wayne—S. F. Burgess, B. Spurlock, sup.
Paintsville—J. Martin.
Louisa—W. Shearer.
Catlettsburg and Ashland—J. G. Conner.
Big Sandy—H. Moore.
Greenup-burg and Liberty—H. S. Williams.
Grayson—C. F. Crooks.

BORDER DISTRICTS—J. C. TINSLEY, P. E.
Morgan and Caves of Carter—S. Crawford.
Kenney Mission—N. T. Burch[illegible].
Buffington and Quincy—J. Farmer.
Lick Run—S. P. Cummins, sup.
Manchester—To be supplied.
Ceredo—R. A. Claypoole.

The Nickel Counterfeiters.

Henry Marschand and Adolph Eitel the two men arrested for counterfeiting the nickels, were arraigned before Commissioner Ballard yesterday. Upon hearing the testimony Marschand was held in $5,000 to answer before the United States Court and Eitel discharged. Against the latter there was not the slightest proof of complicity, but on the contrary his character was proven to have been that of an honest and upright man. He had nothing to do with circulating the spurious stuff at the fair, as reported.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

NOT a few puny watermelons have been caught in the cold.

THEY are resgitating the Southern railroad in Cincinnati.

HON. S. J. Semmes and family are stopping at the Galt House.

HON. GEO. E. PUGH is in the city and stopping at the Galt House.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Esq., returned from Washington yesterday.

THREE hundred and thirty-six arrivals at the four principal hotels yesterday.

DANIEL BOONE, of Henry county, asked to be adjudged a bankrupt yesterday.

MRS. LUCY PORTER, the newly appointed postmistress, reached the city yesterday.

THE sudden cold spell has brought out a big representation of last winter's clothes.

BEN BELL, Esq., of this city, has just returned from a protracted tour through Europe.

WHAT with the women and the sunshine it was awful dazzling on Fourth street yesterday.

THERE is a colored woman in Louisville who weighs 460 pounds. Her name is Martha Large.

MISS DORA SCHULZ, of this city, arrived at New York a few days since from Paris, on the steamer City of Paris.

MORE No. 2 gaiter boots are sold in Louisville than in any city in the world of equal size. Ah, the girls here have pretty feet.

MIKE O'DONALD was at Clay-street station last night for drunkenness. Ten cents and a key was all that was registered to his account.

THE most original way of spelling original that has ever come under our observation is the way they spell it on the banner in front of a store on Fourth street. It is "Orgional."

A LITTLE boy yesterday by the name of Miller Dobbins, had his ear bitten off by a pig. The pig was not arrested. The blood was, and the child is doing as well as could be expected.

A NASHVILLE dispatch says the young man who committed suicide by jumping from the suspension bridge at that place, a few days ago, is supposed to have been C. Sager, of Louisville.

GEO. KEUFNER and another personage, too drunk to tell his name, were the only drunks and disorderlies, or anything else in the criminal line, at the First-street station-house last night.

THE telegraph says Col. Bayles had an interview with President Grant yesterday. He was too late to get the postoffice, but it is just probable he will accept of some other appointment, if one is tendered.

CAPT. BEN. JOHNSON died at Lake Washington, Mississippi, on the 26th inst., of congestion of the lungs. He was a genial, high-toned gentleman, and was favorably known here where he had many friends.

OUR Washington correspondent springs a point of law on Gen. Grant in his appointment of postmaster at this place. It is very unkind of him, but law is law, no matter upon whose toes it may happen to "tromp."

NASHVILLE is down on Louisville about the connection now, and swears she'll go to Cincinnati direct if the General Council does not grant a ready right of way. We like spunk. Nashville can just drive ahead.

IT is said that Col. Jesse Bayles is still in Washington beseeching Grant, with tears in his eyes, to give him the Louisville postoffice. If tenacity of purpose were "loyalty," he would certainly be entitled to something.

IT is not generally known that the first man of the city resides in Louisville. He was born on the 1st of January, 1800. He is a carpenter by trade, and his name is Brown. He will be seventy years old next birthday.

KATE SMITH vs. George Bradford, peace warrant before Justice Clement. George threatened to cut Kate's head open with a hatchet. $200 for six months, in default of which he went to jail where he is likely to remain for some time to come.

THERE is a certain party of young fellows in the town who think it a huge joke to swindle restaurants and like concerns by ordering and eating and then not paying. Their fun is fun only to themselves, and may bring them to grief before they have done laughing some of these fine days.

SOMETIME during the month of May, 1868, one James Scott fell over an embankment on the levee and broke his leg. He brought suit against the city for damages to the amount of $25,000. The suit terminated in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by an assessment of $900 in favor of the defendant.

THE little lost girl who was picked up at the corner of Floyd street and Linden Place Sunday evening and taken to the First-street station-house, was claimed by its parents yesterday. The little thing, having probably heard of the delights of lager beer, had strayed nearly a mile from home in search of that or something else.

A MR. CROPPER had some bundles stolen from his buggy on the Point last Thursday. Last night Robert Adams and Wm. Aligus, two boys, were arrested and placed in Clay-street station charged with the theft. J. W. Adams, the father of one of the boys, was also arrested for receiving the stolen property.

THERE was an unknown woman in the First-street station-house last night for drunkenness. She disturbed the complacency of her companions, as well as the neighborhood, by screams that were terrible. They were of that species which make ones bones grate against each other and the flesh to quiver as if it were dropping off in lumps.

THERE is more scouring and painting going on just now in Louisville than was ever known before. It reminds one of Paris preparing for an exposition. All the houses are hastening to get themselves inside of a suit of drab. All the housewives are busy with mop and brush. By the time the great Commercial Convention assembles we shall present a fresh and elegant aspect.

THE rumor that John C. Nau's was to take charge of the ladies' delivery at the postoffice under the new administration was without foundation, as that delivery was almost or entirely abolished when the penny-post system was established. It is a pity that such a charming position should be wiped out, but everything must yield to progress.

AN Elizabethtown correspondent says a large amount of wheat is shipped from that place, much of which comes to Louisville, where it is made into flour and then sold to the citizens there. He thinks it is about time for the people to stop thus sending forty miles to mill. He expresses the belief that a flouring mill at that place would do a first-rate business.

EMELINE FULTON and Ann Kinchela Helen, two negro women, got into a quarrel over a child with the small-pox yesterday and out of the quarrel into a fight. This resulted in a peace warrant before Justice Clement and the holding of Kinchela in $100 bonds to keep the peace for four months. Sallie, a sister of Kinchela, coming in at the height of the melee, seized an earthen pitcher and smashed it over Emeline's head. For this she was held in $75 for three months.

CHARLES BELL got Mrs. Shannon to do a large amount of washing for him—in short, eleven dollars and a half's worth—and then tried to slip off on the mailboat without settling the bill. Mrs. Shannon attached his baggage yesterday morning, and if he does not fork over soon it will be hers—enough of it, at least, to pay her for scrubbing his dirty clothes. Such Bells always ring more to the satisfaction of the public when they are properly hung.

WM. CATES, a negro preacher and barber, loved not wisely but too well, and his wife found it out; whereupon William threatened to wear her out against the ground. This was more than she could well endure, and the affair was brought to the notice, yesterday morning, of Justice Clement. The evidence showed that William had been marrying too numerously, and he was bound over to answer the charge of bigamy, and also not to lay his hands on his lawful wife save in the way of kindness.

OLD Mozart Hall, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, is perhaps the most remarkable building in the world. For the last few days the workmen have been tearing out its insides for the purpose of converting it into something that will pay better than a second-hand theater. At sundown yesterday evening they had taken out broken lumber enough to build a picket fence around Jefferson county, and there are a book store and an apothecary's shop in there yet. These, however, are on the ground-floor and are not to be disturbed.

THE EVENING EXPRESS of yesterday, which talks like a man who knows all about it, says Mrs. Porter can't enter upon her duties as postmistress until about the 9th or 10th of next month, as it will take her until that time to prepare her bond and send it on to Washington. That bond has to be signed by two securities, each of whom must swear that he is worth $70,000. This fact is not stated upon the authority of the Express, which is silent upon the subject; but that paper tells us it has good reason to believe that the removals from the postoffice will not be as sweeping as was stated a few days ago.

AN OLD CASE.

Arrest of Parties who have Defied the Law for Twenty Years.

For twenty years, perhaps, there has been a party of persons in Lewis county, in this State, who have resisted all efforts of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies to serve a process of the U. S. Court against them. It was the result of an ejectment suit, and was entered in the old style of pleading which doubtless many will remember:

John Doe, on demise of Robert Walsh et al.
vs.
Richard Roe, i. e., Tobias Logan et al.

The process has been standing on the records of the court unexecuted for a long number of years, and though several of the marshals in their terms and turns have attempted to enforce it they have always met with a determined and successful resistance. The number of malefactors was perhaps larger at one time than it is at present, for it seems that the original ones have died out and given place to descendants not quite so numerous or pugnacious. Anyhow, Major Harrington, Deputy U. S. Marshal, made a determined raid on them the other day and captured the whole posse without the least resistance. Their names are Francis Dyer, Moses Logan, Wm. Kinder, Wm. Dyer and Isaac Nolen. They stated that they had resisted the law long enough and though the land was theirs by right and title they were willing to turn it over to the man who the law said possessed a prior claim. They were arraigned before Commissioner Ballard yesterday and released from custody on giving $500 bond each to appear and answer at Covington at the December term of the United States Court there.

While on Tiger creek, in the edge of Lewis and Carter counties, Major Harrington ran afoul of the Underwood family, which it is said have rendered themselves a terror to that whole region of country. They tackle all strangers passing along the highway and make them tell their business. The people are afraid to go near them, or lend any aid in arresting them. Major Harrington could not get horses to travel with his the people were assured he was not after the Underwoods.

HERZOG NO MORE.

Death of the Fastest Race Horse in America.

Sketch of His Briefly Brilliant Career.

In the death of the renowned race-horse Herzog, which occurred at Cincinnati yesterday, the turf in this country has sustained a heavy loss. At the very zenith of his fame Herzog is laid low forever. A nobler animal there was not for the fell destroyer to claim for his own. Wherever there exists a love for the sports of the turf and for the gallant coursers that inspire that love the decease of Herzog will be profoundly regretted. In Kentucky, of which he was a native, and upon which the luster of his astonishing feats has been shed, his death will be regarded with peculiar melancholy.

CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

It appears that after his victorious race at Cincinnati on Tuesday, Herzog was taken with a violent cold, superinduced, it is conjectured, by a want of proper attention between heats and at the close of the race. A friend informed us that, previous to starting in the race on Tuesday, Herzog was coughing badly and appeared to be otherwise out of order. He was run, however, to remove any impression as to his fear of defeat. The coughing assumed a form so alarming on Wednesday that two of the most celebrated veterinary surgeons were sent for. Their skill availed little or nothing. Herzog had contracted the lung fever, and he declined rapidly until the moment of his dissolution yesterday morning.

HIS PEDIGREE, OWNER, &C.

The lamented Herzog was sired by Vandal, and his dam was Dixie, by imported Sovereign. He was foaled three years ago last spring on the farm of Major B. G. Thomas, near Lexington. The season being quite late, his birth was not looked for. In that he surprised his owner, Major Thomas, as much as he subsequently astonished the racing world. On the day following his birth a nipping frost fell upon the colt and he lost his ears. This deformity rendered him "highly original" in appearance, and once seen he could never be forgotten, on account of his saucy head and short ears. Herzog grew up to be a beautiful deep bay, fifteen and a half hands high, built on the pony order, with a most splendidly developed breast, and lithe hinder-parts and limbs. Until his second year he was not thought to be promising at all, except for quarter running. He was in the habit of making a quarter in twenty seconds, but one second behind the fastest quarter-mile running on record. Major Thomas, however, trained the clip-eared colt with great care, and soon discovered that he possessed number-one racing qualities. The sequel proved that he was fully justified in his confidence that Herzog would make his mark some day. It was suggested to Major Thomas that the colt be called Crop-ear, but he was named Herzog as much on the score of euphony and originality, perhaps, as anything else. There was but one Herzog, at any rate, and it is doubtful whether the American turf will see another.

HIS PERFORMANCES.

The career of this colt has been as brief as it was extraordinary. He made his debut at the Woodlawn Course, near Louisville, when two years old, on the 1st day of September, 1868. It was not to say a flattering entree, for Herzog was defeated by Pompey Payne, his half brother. This race was a mile dash for two-year-old colts and fillies, for the cotton-factors' stake. The seven horses came out in this order: Pompey Payne, Herzog, Zephyr, Soda, Kate Orange, Barney Williams, and Ford's Donerail filly. Between Pompey and Herzog the dash was very close, Herzog being the favorite by 100 to 45. The time was 1:51.

His second appearance was at Lexington the same fall, September 18th, when he was beaten by Versailles, another half-brother. This was also a mile dash, in a trial stake for colts, two years old. There were three entries, coming out Versailles first, Exchange second, Herzog third, the time being 1:47¾.

After this contest, Herzog was taken to Nashville, where he remained in training until the last Spring. On the 5th of May, over the Nashville course, in the stake for three year olds, mile heats, Herzog won easily in two straight heats, vanquishing Nannie Douglass and Versailles. His time was 1:46¼ and 1:46¾, the fastest ever made upon the Nashville track.

On the 10th of May he returned to Louisville and won the race of mile heats over the Greenland course, in two straight heats, beating A. Keene Richard's colt by Fanfaletto, Barney Williams, Crouse's colt by Bonnie Scotland, and Jo. Akin, three or four others paying forfeit. The track was unfavorably, the time being 1:52¾ and 1:52½.

At Lexington, on the 17th of May, he was again beaten by Pompey Payne in a race of mile heats for three-year-old colts and fillies. Six horses started, viz: Pompey Payne, Herzog, Duffy, Florence Wallace and Tibbie Dunbar. The race was won by Pompey in 1:47 and 1:44¾. At this point sprang up the dispute among turfmen as to the relative merits of Pompey and Herzog, which has ever since been agitated with great warmth.

Herzog's next triumph was achieved at Cincinnati on the 25th of May. In the sweepstakes, mile heats, for three-year-old colts and fillies, he came out winner, after a most exciting race, in 1:45 and 1:43¾, beating Mickey Free, Blarney Stone, Crouse's colt, Barney Williams, Wilkes Booth, and Pompey Payne, the horses coming out in the order named. The time made by Herzog in the second heat is claimed to be the fastest known to the turf in this country. Since this achievement Herzog has enjoyed a celebrity never vouchsafed any of his predecessors.

During the present month he added three more conquests to his already brilliant list. At Lexington, on the 6th, in the race of one mile and repeat for three-year-olds, he won the victory over Coquette, John Kilgour, Tibbie Dunbar, Florence Wallace, and Equal, the time of the heats being 1:45¼ and 1:45. On the 10th, over the same course, he won the race of two-mile heats in 3:40¾ and 3:46¾, beating Exchange and Versailles. This set him about even with his half-brother rivals, Pompey and Versailles.

Herzog closed his magnificent career as a racer at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, the 21st. In the sweepstakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, mile heats, he was met by Versailles, Alta Vela, and Kilgour. The race was the most spirited and hotly disputed of all Herzog's contests. Beyond question this would not have been so had Herzog been well. Versailles took the first heat in 1:44¾, and Herzog won the second and third in 1:44¾ and 1:46¾ respectively. In the handicap race, mile heats, three best in five, run on the 24th, Herzog was to have entered, but his dying condition forbade it.

The day of the triumph at Cincinnati, it is reported, Major Thomas was offered and declined fifteen thousand dollars for Herzog. In view of this handsome proposition and the "might-have-beens" entertained in regard to Herzog, his loss is direly felt by Major Thomas. He is one of the worthiest of men, and will certainly meet with general sympathy.

Herzog, the invincible, is gone! Well may the survivors of his race weep and mourn! They will never behold his like again. By all means let him be monumented. General Grant will lend a helping hand.

TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

New and Uniform System of Rates—Great Reduction.

Since the consolidation of the principal telegraph lines in this country under the management of the Western Union Company, the latter has been constantly engaged in the work of systematizing its tariffs. Previous to this consolidation, messages had frequently to be sent over the lines of several companies to reach a destination not very far distant. Each company had its own arbitrary rates, which, taken separately, were not perhaps too high, but when combined the rates were onerous. No company was willing to abate its own particular charges unless all the companies interested would agree to make equal reductions. The consent of all could never be obtained; hence no great changes could be made in this direction without first consolidating all these separate organizations under one management. This effected, the work was at once commenced. It was an undertaking of considerable magnitude to fix the rates of 4,000 offices to 4,000 other offices. About two years ago a new and ingenious system was devised to lessen the labor, since which time the work has been pushed forward as fast as its nature and difficulties would permit. The principal object of the Telegraph Company has been to equalize the rates and offer to the public a uniform tariff based on air-line distances between its offices. The new scale is now completed, and will go into effect on Friday, October 1st. The reduction in rates between Louisville and points in the Southern States is very great, especially in cases where the tariffs have hitherto been high for short distances.

To illustrate, we give below the old and new rates from Louisville to a few points in the South and West:

	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Tallahassee, Fla.	$3 50	$1 95
Live Oak, Fla.	3 35	1 95
Americus, Miss.	2 25	1 95
Columbus, Miss.	1 75	1 50
Eufaula, Ala.	3 00	1 65
Mobile, Ala.	2 25	1 80
Montgomery, Ala.	2 50	1 50
San Francisco, Cal.	6 95	4 70
Sacramento, Cal.	6 95	4 70
Colfax, Cal.	8 45	4 70
Omaha, Utah	3 70	1 70
Chicago, Ill.	1 25	1 10
Cairo, Ill.	1 50	85
Jefferson City, Mo.	1 45	1 00
Independence, Mo.	1 85	1 20
Milwaukee, Wis.	1 60	1 20
Pontiac, Mich.	1 80	1 30
Racine, Wis.	1 50	1 10
Austin, Texas	4 00	3 00
Anderson, Texas	3 50	2 75
Brenham, Texas	3 50	2 75
Marshall, Texas	3 00	2 25
Little Rock, Ark.	2 50	1 50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	2 50	1 65
Helena, Ark.	2 00	1 30
Athens, Ga.	3 00	1 50
Augusta, Ga.	3 00	1 50
Atlanta, Ga.	2 50	1 50
Charleston, S. C.	3 00	1 70
Columbia, S. C.	3 00	1 50
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 25	1 50
Greenville, Tenn.	2 25	1 50
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1 35	75
Richmond, Va.	3 00	1 65
Covington, Va.	2 25	1 50
Danville, Va.	2 60	1 35

St. Michael's Day.

The feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, will be celebrated in a solemn and interesting manner at St. Michael's Church, Brook street, this morning at 9 o'clock. High mass will be sung pontifically by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey. The Rev. Father Reed will deliver a sermon. The Rev. J. M. Martin, D. D., will deliver a lecture in the evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The subject chosen by this eminent divine is the "Ideal in Catholicity." The lecture will be free, but a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the schools attached to the church. The members of St. Michael's Benevolent Society will meet this evening in their hall at 7 o'clock for the purpose of attending Dr. Martin's lecture in a body.

CITY FEATURES.

Notice to the Ladies.

Miss Dora Schultz will arrive to-day from Paris (Europe) with a splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of ladies' and children's walking suits, cloaks, morning wrappers, &c., and will exhibit these novelties to the ladies on Thursday morning.

☞ Housekeepers and furniture dealers, please remember the big furniture sale of the season comes off this morning at 10 o'clock at the corner of Brook and Main streets. Everything from a trundle-bed to a fine parlor set.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co., sell at auction to-day, at 5 o'clock, that desirable and well located family dwelling on the southeast corner of Third and York streets.

☞ Don't forget the great sale of property in the West End, by Buckel & Shaffer, this afternoon. See auction column.

Grocery Men, Attention.

The stock, lease and fixtures of the store of F. A. Bartell, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, will be sold at auction, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 29th, 1869, at 10 o'clock; also, at the same time, one fine mare, spring wagon, and three bbls of copper whisky. Sale positive and peremptory. Terms—cash.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Sudden Death.

Mr. O. B. Richardson came to his death very suddenly at Odd Fellows' Hall last night. He was a member of Chosen Friends Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., and was attending its meeting there. A few minutes after 8 o'clock he was observed to enter the water-closet, and soon after heard to fall. Upon going in he was discovered lying on the floor, and expired about two minutes thereafter. Mr. Richardson was an engineer by profession and lives on Main street, below Fifteenth. He leaves a family. Acting Coroner Shanks held an inquest, and afterwards had the body taken home. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

Silver Wedding.

Rev. Henry Adams, the patriarchal pastor of the Fifth-street colored Baptist church, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, and the twenty-seventh year of his connection with the church in this city on Monday.

It was quite an interesting event, and that he is deep enshrined in the hearts of his people was clearly evinced by the unanimity with which the people, irrespective of religious bias, paid their respects to the aged couple. From ten o'clock in the morning until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," a constant stream poured in and out of the residence, many of them with substantial testimonials of their esteem—others with simple love came to greet the honored twain to convince them that truth and purity hath its reward in the admiration of the people.

We were particularly struck with the appropriateness of the theme as sung by the choir, beneath God's trembling lamps the glittering stars—led by Madison Minnis—"We have lived and loved together," etc. And when the aged minister, whose head is frosted with many winters, opened the door and bade them enter, full many a heart throbbed with sadness to know that few more days are his on earth.

Reynolds' Band, assisted by the young men, serenaded the happy pair after the choir had retired, and discoursed most eloquently music quite appropriate to the occasion.

Twenty-five years of wedded life!
How many changes have been since first
You circled your arm around you wife
And press'd her to your throbbing breast;
How many lives have been and gone,
Sped as beats the throbbing heart,
Since ye twain have been as one,
By death alone to be cut apart.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.

The Kenton County Prisoners.

[From the Covington (Ky.) Journal, 23.]

The reader cannot have forgotten that in 1864 a number of the best citizens of Kenton county were arrested by a squad of soldiers by order of the military rulers of Kentucky. These citizens were taken to Louisville and confined in a filthy military prison. No formal charge was ever preferred against them, and of course there was no trial. They were told, however, that they were "Southern Sympathizers," "dangerous to the Government," &c.

We have said they were arrested by order of the military authorities; but unquestionably the military authorities acted in the matter at the instigation of certain local "Union-shriekers," who under, the influence of the vindictive feeling then so rampant, were eager to have imprisoned or shot all men who failed to indorse the war and the course of the men who controlled it. Other parties had another passion to gratify—a desire to get money. After these gentlemen had been confined some time at Louisville, it was intimated to them that they could buy their freedom. The price was fixed at from $500 to $10,000, depending on the ability to pay, &c. Some of them were well advanced in life, and confinement in a foul den was seriously affecting their health; they could get no trial, and seeing no other way of escape from an intolerable burden, several of them paid out. Where the money went to, they did not know, but circumstances warranted the conclusion that there was a division of the spoils. Only this is certain, the Government did not get a dollar of it. A jack-leg lawyer, fresh from the military service, was the active instrument—the go-between. The money was paid to him and at his bidding the prison door was opened. The administration, corrupt and intolerant, winked at, if it did not authorize, these infamous proceedings.

One of the gentlemen who had been thus foully dealt with gave his check for the amount agreed upon as the price of his liberty, with the distinct understanding that it was not to be presented until he had an opportunity, after his return home, of arranging his disordered business so that he could meet it. The check, contrary to this understanding, was sent up here and returned protested while he remained in confinement. After being kept in custody two or three months longer, he was finally released, the check remaining unpaid.

A suit has been instituted on this check in the Kenton Circuit Court and the trial set for next Monday. We hope all the facts in this gross outrage upon citizens of Kenton county will be brought to light. W. S. Rankin and John E. Hamilton, Esqs., appear for the plaintiff, and Hon. John G. Carlisle and Judge W. E. Arthur for the defendant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—P. M.

The excitement in Wall street was very great throughout the day and the events were scarcely less important than for many days past. The committee from the gold room, appointed in the morning, soon reported that the Bank of New York would undertake the clearance of last Friday's transactions in the gold room, subject to the following restrictions: That every statement must be correct; that if there is a gold balance it must be paid in gold, and if currency balance it must be paid in certified checks. The bank agreed that all transactions at the bank should be made on a basis of 135 for gold, and that all differences be settled between the respective dealers outside of the bank.

The room then voted to remain open only for transactions.

In the gold loan market it was agreed that all loans made to-day should be free of interest.

At 3 P. M. the committee reported that the Bank of New York found that their clerical force was insufficient to clear Friday's contracts in the gold room, without embarrassing regular operations. In this emergency, a resolution that a committee of twenty members be appointed to receive all of the clearing house sheets and examine them carefully, without receiving any money or balance, and finding all correct, strike a balance sheet of the whole and present that to the Bank of New York, was adopted.

After a stormy debate, the committee was appointed. This committee, it is stated, will work all night if necessary to straighten out Friday's business. The announcement that the Bank of New York was unable to go on with the clearances occasioned a general rush for the loan room to sell stocks, and another storm burst on the Stock Exchange, with a decline in prices of from 1 to 15 per cent. The greatest depression was in Vanderbilt stocks, and N. Y. Central sold down to 148.

The street is filled with rumors of failures on the Stock Exchange, but none are yet officially announced.

Secretary Boutwell to-day accepted only $997,000 of the bids for gold, throwing out all proposals below 131. Those excepted were at 130@131.

The affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank were before a committee of the clearing house to-day. The bank stands debtor to $14,000,000 and paid $1,000,000 gold, equal to [illegible] of banks have been assessed for their portion of the $1,000,000 in loans [illegible] according to the sums collected. This is the first real explanation the public has had of the cause of the delay in making settlements with brokers. It is reported from this statement that the currency of the bank has been loaned to parties and the whole street brought to a deadlock thereby.

This afternoon the committee on the suspension of the clearing house, regarded the securities tendered over to the clearing house, on account of the debtor balance of gold exchange, as adequate to cover the liabilities, and have decided that to-morrow the bank will stand creditor at the clearing house.

The Stock Exchange presented a gloomy aspect toward the close of the day, and the panicky feeling was renewed. The break in Vanderbilt stocks wiped from existence a large number of small operators and weakened many larger firms. There were many rumors of failures, but none are yet officially announced.

The National Stock Exchange commences dealing in gold to-morrow.

Money is very stringent. No loans were made at ¼ per cent on governments and gold, and ⅛ per cent on stocks. A great many brokers had difficulty in making up their bank accounts. There is a deadlock in discounts.

Gold nominal at 131@132.

Sterling nominal at 8[illegible].

Governments are lower and dull, closing steady.

[illegible]

State bonds lower.

[illegible]

Stocks decidedly lower and panicky; Vanderbilt shares showing the greatest fall.

[illegible]

Copper at Boston—Calumet [illegible]; Copper Falls & Franklin 11; Hecla 70; Quincy 37.

Sub-treasury balance [illegible].

The Commercial [illegible] that application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] that he would [illegible] currency [illegible] the event [illegible] ing more of the aspect of a panic.

[illegible]

The committee [illegible] just the accounts of Friday [illegible] engaged all the evening [illegible] Cecile & Co. The [illegible] show, as statements [illegible] about 200 out of the [illegible] members of [illegible]. The work of adjustment [illegible] proceeding on the basis of 135 for all contracts [illegible] on Friday, except [illegible] of Belden & Co., whose accounts have been thrown out, and who are generally spoken of by brokers as [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and lower; sales 2,300 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible] bbls; market heavy and 5@10c lower; sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State, $6 50@6 70 for do extra Western; [illegible]

COMMEAL—Quiet; sales 300 bbls Marsh's Caloric at $5 [illegible].

WHISKY—More active; sales 320 bbls Western at $1 17@1 17½ free.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] market heavy and 2@3c lower [illegible]

[illegible]

GROCERIES—Rio quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; sales of 187 hhds Cuba at 12¼c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 16½c for crude, and 33c for refined.

HOPS—Dull.

OILS—Linseed quiet.

PROVISIONS—New mess pork dull, heavy and lower; sales 575 bbls at $31 75@31 87 for new [illegible]. Beef quiet; sales of 125 bbls at [illegible] for plain mess [illegible]. Cut meats quiet; sales 120 pkgs at 14½@15c for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Middles quiet; sales of 110 boxes [illegible]. Lard dull and heavy; sales 250 tcs at [illegible] for steam, and 19¼@19½c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Quiet at 25@40c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Steady at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool heavy and declining; shipments of 25,000 bush wheat at 9d per sail and 9½d per steamer, also 1,500 bbls flour per sail at 2s 3d.

LATEST—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and in buyer's favor, with a moderate demand for shipping grades.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1c lower. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10@1 12 for new and old Western. Oats steady at 62@63c for Western. Corn dull and 1@2c lower at $1 04@1 06 for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $32 75 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Lard quiet at 19½@19¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 30@31c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firmer at 1-10 [illegible] for buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 00 for spring extras. [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Opened easy at $1 09, and closed firm at $1 10.

GROCERIES—Sugar 13¾@15c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Dull and almost nominal; mess pork $32 00; Lard 19c. Dry salted shoulders 14½c; sweet pickled hams 16c.

CATTLE—Dull and weaker; $3 75@5 25 for cows and light steers.

HOGS—Steady and firm at $8 50@9 10 for common, $9 25@9 40 for fair to medium, $9 60@9 75 for good to choice, and $10 00@10 15 for extra choice assorted.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family $6 75@6 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; small sales at $1 15@1 17 for red. Corn dull at 90c, but it is not offered freely at this rate. Oats firmer at the close; No 1 at 52c; No 1 at 54c, and white 56@58c. Rye dull at 90@91c. Barley unchanged.

TOBACCO—Active; sales 294 hhds at $7 50@31 50.

WHISKY—Unsettled; sales at $1 15@1 15, closing at the inside rate.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet but firm at $33. Lard held at 18c, but there was no demand. Bulk shoulders held firmly at 15c, and could not be bought below this rate; clear bulk sides 18c; no other kind of bulk meats offering. Bacon strong, closing at 16¼@16½c for shoulders and clear rib and clear sides; all the clear rib on the market were taken at 20c.

BUTTER—Scarce as regards prime and choice, and such is in demand at 38@40c; that coming in is nearly all low grade.

EGGS—16c and steady.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

OILS—Linseed dull and declined to 90@91. Lard firmer at $1 37@1 40.

PETROLEUM—35@36c for refined.

CATTLE—Beef dull and prices lower; common to extra 2@6½c gross.

SHEEP—Dull at $2 50@4 50 gross.

HOGS—In good demand at $9 10 per cental.

GOLD—Unsettled at 1[illegible] buying nominally.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par selling.

MONEY—The market is quiet at 8@10 per cent for acceptable paper.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active and higher at 5¼@25c for planters lugs, 9½@15c for common to good dark leaf, 15@20c for medium bright leaf.

COTTON—Quiet at 27c.

HEMP—Firm; small sales undressed at $135@140.

FLOUR—Very dull but unchanged; fall superfine $5 [illegible]; extra $5 40@5 75; double extra $5 75@6 25; triple extra $6 25; choice family $6 75@7.

GRAIN—Wheat languid and low grades 3@5c lower [illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE—In in good supply and active at 3¼@6½c.

HOGS—Steady and active at 9@9¾c for stock, and 9¾@10¼c for fat.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.

COTTON—Quiet and nominally 30¼c. Receipts 399 bales; exports 68 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn none in market; nominally $1 10. Oats 65c.

HAY—$25.

BRAN—$25 and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $34 50. Lard steady and unchanged. Bacon very firm; shoulders 16½c, sides 21c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28—P. M.

COTTON—Lower at 30½c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 900 bales.

FLOUR—Firmer; $5 75@6 00.

GRAIN—Corn $1 10@1 15¼.

HAY—$28.

WHISKY—$1 25@1 27½c.

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—130@134.

EXCHANGE—Sterling nominal; New York sight drafts [illegible] discount.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 20, amber $1 25, white $1 [illegible]. Corn $1 15. Rye $1 [illegible]. Barley $1 20. Oats 55c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 19¼c for [illegible], and shoulders 17c.

FLOUR—$8 per bbl.

PUBLIC SALES.

House and Lot for Sale in Utica, Ind.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., his house and lot. The house has three departments, all fronting the street, and occupied as dwelling, bar-room and tin-shop. Lot 50 feet front by 150 deep. License is paid up to the 4th of June next. The bar room fixtures will also be sold at the same time. Terms, one-half cash; balance in 12 months' time.
se28 deod3toil PATRICK LEE.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LINDSAY STRATTON, of [illegible] county and State of Kentucky, within and for the district of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
[illegible] RICHART, Assignee. se28 W3

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Company.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $500,000—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each $20,000		40 Cash Gifts, each	$1,000
10 " "	10,000	200 " "	500
20 " "	5,000	300 " "	100

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each......$300 to $700
75 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each......$75 to $100
350 Sewing Machines, each......$60 to $175
500 Gold Watches, each......$75 to $300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at......$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. References—We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, piano, $600. We publish no names without permission. Opinions of the press—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, May 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N. Y. Herald, May 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, June 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contains one cash gift. Six tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
se4 d1m 173 Broadway, New York.

John P. Young's SAW MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

369 Fulton above Campbell Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAS on hand, and is prepared to saw to order, at short notice, all kinds of building and framing lumber, usually found at such establishments in the city, such as pine, poplar and oak girders, sills, joists, scantlings, rafters, plank, &c. Also, the best quality of poplar, oak, ash, walnut, maple, sycamore, cherry and cypress plank and boards of all thicknesses of the best quality, suitable for house building, wagon and carriage work, tobacco boxes, furniture, &c., &c. Also, sawed lathe, small lengths, (extra length sawed to all orders). And am prepared to fill orders for bed slats, picket fences, &c. All orders filled promptly, and to the satisfaction of purchasers. Please call and examine for yourselves.
ly14 deod3m

COOKE & SEWELL,

Artiste Tailors and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

230 WEST MAIN STREET,

HAVE just received an elegant and entirely new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods, and, having secured the services of Mr. L. P. Normand, late cutter in the house of Brooks Bros., Broadway, New York, they are prepared to make up Clothing to order in the best manner and the very latest style. se25 d2m

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Srore!

REMOVED TO

Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St.

my27 deod3m

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.
au3 d3m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 327 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. oc23 dtf

A. CHRISTIAN,

Manufacturer of Christian's Patent Spring Beds, Mattresses, Cots, Cribs, Lounges, Cradles, [illegible] &c.

Warerooms, 42 Maiden Lane.

Corner Wilson & the Manufactory, 21, 23, 25, and 29 Mangin street, New York.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY,

[illegible]

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

By Wharton & Co.

Extraordinary Auction Sale of a Large and Well-assorted Stock of Fine and Medium Furniture.

AS we want to discontinue our warerooms on the southwest corner of Main and Brook streets by the 1st of October, in order to concentrate the whole business in our factory (now just finished and opened with warerooms) southeast corner of Fifteenth street and Portland avenue, we offer at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., next WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, and, if necessary, continuing the following days, all our stock of Parlor Furniture; [illegible] bed-rooms [illegible] medium bed-rooms [illegible] all of our own make and first-class work.

Our furniture is so well known that we think it needless to say anything in its commendation.

Dealers and housekeepers will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves at auction prices with the very best and most fashionable furniture.

We respectfully solicit the citizens of Louisville and in fact all friends of a good bargain to attend the sale.

Terms—All sums of $100 and under, cash; over that amount, a credit of 60 days, note with approved security, negotiable and payable in bank.

☞ Remember the 29th. Corner Main and Brook streets. GRAVE, BURHLAGE & CO.

WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.
Louisville, Sept. 25, 1869.

BY C. J. MATTHEWS,

No. 226 Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Splendid Sale of Second-hand Household Goods; also a large lot of Notions, Shoes, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Sept. 29, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, and a general assortment of household furniture, together with a fine lot of shoes, queensware, notions, &c.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
se29 C. J. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

A Splendid Assortment of New Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 29, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above, consisting in part of fine walnut, rosewood and cherry French bedsteads; extra fine wardrobes; fine marble-top walnut and rosewood bureaus, marble-top washstands, fine sociables, parlor, cane and wood chairs, Elizabeth chairs, sewing chairs, spring and husk mattresses, carpets, cook stoves, and a variety of household goods too numerous to mention.
Terms cash.
se29 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Peremptory 2 Days' Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
☞ (The sale of the Season.) ☞
1,500 cases and cartons fresh stock Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Boots, Brogans, Jersey Ties, and Balmorals; with a splendid line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fall Wear.
Also, for account of railroad, Men's and Boys' Boots, Children's Silver and Copper Tips, Slippers, &c.
se28 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Stock of Groceries, Grocery Fixtures, Lease, one spring wagon, 3 bbls Whisky, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, 1869, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the store of F. A. Bartells, situated on Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, his entire stock of groceries, consisting of a general assortment of fresh groceries, fruits, pickles, &c.; also 3 bbls of copper whisky, one fine mare and spring wagon. The sale will be positive and without reserve. Terms cash. se28 d2

$25,000 Worth of Fine Dry Goods

AT AUCTION

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 29 & 30,

WE will sell, as above, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock A. M., one of the finest stocks of foreign and domestic goods ever offered at auction in this market, consisting in part of elegant black and colored dress silks, silk poplins, silk lusters, wool plaids, French and English merinoes, velours, reps, Valencias, silk serge, Empress cloths, chene and shotted poplins, foulard silks, and a variety of other rich dress goods; also bleached sheetings and shirtings, ticks, plaid cottons, cassimeres, beaver cloths, satinets, jeans, repellants, fine white and colored flannels, super broche shawls (costly goods), Irish and table linens; gents', ladies', and children's silk, Lisle thread, cashmere, merino, and cotton underwear and hosiery; 50 dozen fine kid gloves, Maltese and Valencia lace goods, linen sets, Balmoral and hoop skirts, cloak and dress trimmings; also a large variety of desirable goods not enumerated above.

Also, at 12½ o'clock each day, invoices of clothing, hats, &c.

The dress goods above described are very superior goods and adapted to the best retail trade, and are well worthy the attention of city and country merchants, as they must be sold, and will be offered in liberal lots.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
se26 d1d Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

BY FRED. FRISHE,

No. 130½ Preston street.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock, I will sell, at public auction, the well-known Tavern, known as "Wollenweber's Exchange, on Main street, between Shelby and Campbell, with all its contents, restaurant, beds, &c. Terms cash.
se28 FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

10 Walnut, Madison, and Montgomery streets Building Lots at Auction.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell two building lots on south side Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; one lot on south side Walnut, between Nineteenth and Montgomery; five lots on Madison, between Nineteenth and Montgomery; one lot on Chestnut, between Nineteenth and Montgomery; and one lot on Montgomery, between Madison and Chestnut. Three lots are each 30x161 feet to a 20-foot alley. The sale will commence on Walnut, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Terms at sale.
se28 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Trustee's sale of Coal Float, Chains, Ropes, Tackle, &c., at the foot of Sixth street.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock, I will sell, by order of the trustee of F. C. Pomeroy, one coal float, with chains, ropes, shovels, aprons, &c. The float lies at the foot of Sixth street. The sale is positive and peremptory. Terms at sale.
W. R. THOMPSON, Trustee.
se28 S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Madison-street Cottage and Lot; also a Slaughter-house and Cottage on Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the north side of Madison street, between Nineteenth and Montgomery streets, we will sell a frame cottage of two rooms and kitchen, cistern, &c. Lot 30x161 feet to a 20-foot alley. After which we will sell a slaughter-house and frame cottage, on the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets. Lot 60x120 feet to an alley. Terms at sale.
se28 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Excellent Third-st. Family Dwelling

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 5 o'clock P. M., that desirable family dwelling on southeast corner of Third and York streets, lot 33½x200 to an alley. The house contains 9 rooms, hall, kitchen and servants' room; water, gas, &c., everything in excellent order. Terms at sale.
se28 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, 1869, at 9 o'clock, on the premises, No. 244 West Main street, 30 gross clay pipes, together with the fixtures, consisting of shelving, counters, show-cases, desk, gas fixtures, platform and counter scales, cannon stoves, signs, &c. Also, one cot bed-room furniture and carpets. se28 d2

BY HAYES & McNETT.

119 Fifth st., near Jefferson.

Bar-room and Fixtures

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock, at the sample-room, 132 Third street, bet. Jefferson and Green, we will sell the stand and all the fixtures of a first-class bar-room.
Terms cash.
se29 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A NO. 1 RETAIL SHOE STORE

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, will be sold the entire stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of ladies' French kid, calf, and lasting gaiters; men's fine morocco and French calf boots, gaiter, lasting, boot cassimere, &c. The stock will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, as the owner is leaving the city.
Families or dealers desiring anything in the above line should not fail to attend this sale.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fine Pigeon-hole Table, sold for account of whom it may concern, and to pay charges,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, at about 10 o'clock, the above will be sold to pay storage and charges. Sale positive.
J. H. GRIFFITH & CO.
se21 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Of Trotting Horses, Mares, Colts, and Fillies, at Springdale Stud Farm, Wright's Station, near Paris, Ky, C. R. R., Bourbon County, Ky.

AT 10 o'clock, on the 20th of October, 1869—33 head by C. M. Clay, Jr.; 1 by Kentucky Whip and American Clay; the balance Mambrinoes, Abdallahs and thoroughbreds—all selected and bred from the best stock to be found in Kentucky; comprising in all 33 head. Six stallions—four Clays, and one by Mambrino Pilot. Three of these are No. 1 roadsters and fast trotters. Also, by request, I will sell on the same terms the fine imported stallion Sharpshooter. All sold without reserve. Sale positive. Terms—A credit of 12 months [illegible] negotiable note (approved). Ten per cent off for cash. Send for catalogue.
se25 d&w6 GEO. W. OGDEN, Paris, Ky.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED CATALOGUE TRADE SALE

OF

French and Spanish Wines, Brandies, Gin, Liquors, Sardines, Oil, Preserved Meats, Corks, etc.

By EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, the 5th, and WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, at the stores of the importers,

Messrs. Vor. Maignan & F. Laborde,

Nos. 23 and 25 Bienville street,

NEW ORLEANS.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 5th:

[illegible] packages, boxes, and baskets TRUFFLES, PATE DE FOIE GRAS, MUSHROOMS, PEAS, FRUITS IN BRANDY, CORKS, OLIVE OIL, CASSIS DE DIJON, &c.
[illegible] boxes BURGUNDY WINES, viz: Chablis, Pomard, Clos Vougeot, Nuits, Volnay, etc.
[illegible] packages BRANDIES, viz: Champagne Vineyard Proprietors, [illegible]
[illegible] boxes BRANDIES, Goetier Freres, bottled, & imperial boxes.
[illegible] boxes GIN, Anchor, celebrated Bell brand.
[illegible] half and quarter pipes Gin.
[illegible] bbls WHISKY, Crab Orchard, Nelson, [illegible] County Pride, O'Donnell's O. K., Bourbon.
[illegible] boxes CHAMPAGNE, Anderson & [illegible].

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6th:

Claret in Cases.

[illegible] cases CLARET, Bisse', Larrouzie Freres, M. & L. Rechtenwald, Coles de Bourg, St. Loubes, Sauternes, St. Macaire, etc.
[illegible] half hogsheads, Larrouzie Freres.
[illegible] bbls CLARET, Eagle brand, Goldman, Margaux, Guy St. Julien, Chateau Pape Clement, Bordeaux, Chateau [illegible].
[illegible] boxes WHITE WINE, Sauternes, Chateau Yquem.
[illegible] MADEIRA, SHERRY, and BURGUNDY PORT.

Catalogues, with full particulars and liberal terms, will be ready on the 1st October.

NOTE.—Merchants unable to attend the sale may send their orders and limits, with proper references, to the auctioneer. se29 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—Friday, September 3, 1869, a nice brindle cow, about 4 to 5 years old, with inside turned horns and a large udder. A liberal reward will be given for return or any information given of the above. Apply to GEO. SPARTZ, Butcher, at the People's Market, or No. 369 Franklin st., bet. Cabell and Pocahontas. se28 d3

STOLEN—PARLOR SKATES—$5 reward will be paid for the skates and any information that will lead to the conviction of the thief. They were stolen from our store, on Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third. JAS. BRADLEY & CO. se28 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—On the 19th of August, 1869, a gray horse, fourteen hands, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for his return or any information given. Apply to GEO. SEITZ, at Point [illegible] miles from the city, on the Lexington road, or JOHN JAMES KEEN, Market street, between Shelby and Campbell. se28 d3

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good and permanent private boarding, with or without lodging, in a small family, near Broadway and Chestnut, may be obtained by one or two young men of good habits by addressing, through the postoffice, "Book-keeper." N. B.—Very convenient for medical and law students. se28 deod3

BOARDING—With a pleasant room, can be obtained in a central part of the city—only three minutes' walk to the court-house—at No. 271 Green street, north side, bet. Seventh and Eighth. se28 d3

BOARDING—Chappell House, No. 15 E. Market st., Louisville, Ky., is prepared to furnish the traveling public with good fare on reasonable terms. S. CHAPPELL. se28 d1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES......Manager.

Last Night but Two of Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.

Immense Hit of Brougham's Lottery of Life.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1869,

Third night of the drama of the

LOTTERY of LIFE.

Terry the Swell......Mr. J. W. Albaugh

New scenery, music, machinery, &c.

GRAND CONCERT ROOM SCENE.

☞ Friday farewell benefit of Mr. J. W. Albaugh, when will be produced the new comedy of "Feds and Confeds, or Taking the Oath."

FAIR!

AT ST. JOHN'S HALL, corner Clay and Walnut, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in erecting the new school building. Commenced Monday, Sept. 27, and will continue the entire week.

Dancing Academy

MONS. and MDME. MUELLER'S Dancing Academy at Weisiger Hall is now open on Fridays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock P. M., for children, and on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M., for ladies and gentlemen, commencing this week. Residence 136 Walnut street.

Plimpton's Roller Skates.

TERRITORIAL rights in the South and West for sale. For particulars apply or send for circular to HARWISE & WAYNE, at Glover Skating Hall, Louisville, Ky. Skates also furnished. se28 d1m

Weisiger Hall.

Return of the Chapman Sisters,

And reappearance of the distinguished comedian,

MR. C. B. BISHOP,

After four weeks of unvarying success at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati.

THEIR NEXT APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY will be on

Monday, October 4, 1869.

The performances will embrace several modern comedies in addition to a number of new burlesques, New scenery is in preparation.

The same care will be taken to render these performances worthy of the marked fashionable audiences that encouraged the company during its last visit to Louisville. se28 d6

At WEISIGER HALL.

AN EVENING OF SACRED SONG

With Philip Phillips, of New York.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 30, 1869.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at D. P. Faulds' music store; Robert James', 115 Third st.; Wm. James', Market st., bet. Ninth and Tenth; S. Barker & Co., at the door.

D. & H. W. Smith's unrivaled American organ will be used.

Net proceeds devoted to Christian purposes.

Programmes and books containing the words and music can be obtained at the concert.

Reserved seats now for sale by D. P. Faulds.

WM. JAMES, Chairman.

Weisiger Hall!

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Sept. 28 and 29, and Oct. 1,

Professor Fahn's world-renowned and wonderful

Tyrolean Alpine Concert Troupe.

THE troupe will appear in the romantic dress of their country, the same they have worn before the principal crowned heads of Europe, from where they have lately arrived, and have been received with the greatest enthusiasm in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

To commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7.

Admission—Parquette, 50c; Gallery, 25c; Reserved Orchestra Seats, 75c. Tickets can be had at D. P. Faulds' music store, and at Chas. Bufer's Exchange. se21 d9

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock for the accommodation of school children. Admission free to ladies and children to afternoon and morning sessions.
Competent teachers are now employed, whose attention will be devoted gratuitously to those wishing to learn. Hall on Seventh, between Walnut and Chestnut. se7 dtf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas Joyce against Wm. Woods, &c. } In Chancery, No. 17,821.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6 and 12 months, a tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., situated on the waters of Pond creek, on the south side thereof, being the tract of land conveyed to Wm. Woods by Robert K. Moore, by deed recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, and more particularly described as beginning at 2 beech trees anciently cornered on [illegible] corner of James Speed's old survey and running thence [illegible] to a small double sycamore in said line; thence [illegible] 181.4 poles to a beech anciently cornered; thence N [illegible] poles to a beech, small hickory and gum; thence [illegible] poles to a large white oak anciently cornered, north corner to James L. Sullivan's survey of 400 acres, and with line of the same [illegible] poles to [illegible] thence [illegible] acre survey; thence with his line N 44 E 113.5 poles to the beginning, containing 218 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }
se29 d1d

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL......C. DAVID, Master.
NEW. FRANKLIN......SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES......B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE......D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 127 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices and on board the steamers. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
se28 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH......[illegible]
Will leave as above on This Day, [illegible]
R. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, [illegible] Henderson.
NIGHTINGALE......[illegible]
Will leave as above on This Day, [illegible]
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis, Direct.
CHAMPION......W. B. GRUBB, Master.
[illegible] Clerk.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12 M. positively, from the city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers. MONTGALE & CO., Agents.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White [illegible] river [illegible] Railroad and the [illegible] White River Packet Company [illegible]
[illegible] No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Louisville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's [illegible]
[illegible] No. 41 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.

[illegible]

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison and [illegible] Packet.
LEONORA No. [illegible]
NOAH NEAL, Master......[illegible], clerk.
Leaves the foot of Third street for Madison, Carrollton and all intermediate landings every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock [illegible]
[illegible] SMALL, Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSEMAID—To go a short distance into the country. Apply at Willard Hotel on Friday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. se29 d3

WANTED—Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, laborers, farm hands, boys, collectors, &c., to register for situations. Merchants and others wanting reliable male help of any kind can find it without charge, at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron for a small family, either white or colored. No one need apply without good recommendations. Apply from 8 until 12 A. M. at 258 Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh.

WANTED—ONE TINMAN—Of steady and temperate habits. Apply to the subscriber by letter or in person, at Shelbyville, Ky. H. M. CHURCHILL. se28 d3

WANTED—4 SEWED-BOOT MAKERS—Apply at A. GLOVER'S, Spring street, between Market and Jefferson, Jeffersonville, Ind. Good wages paid to good workmen.

WANTED—TO BUY—Several hundred barrels cider, in large and small lots, to be delivered within 20 to 40 days. Arctic Manufacturing Co., No. 36 Second street, below Main. se28 d3

WANTED—IRISHMEN—Hunt, Miller & Co. want 70 laborers on the Shelby railroad. Free transportation. Inquire at MIKE BOARDMAN'S, corner Second and Water streets, Louisville. se28 d3

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER—To go to Natchez, Miss. To a steady and competent hand good wages will be paid. Apply to SHIDEFORD & CO. se28 d3

WANTED—A SEEDSMAN—One who has had experience and can come well recommended will please address M. ROBERTS, Cincinnati Postoffice. se28 d3

WANTED—PARTNER—A rare chance is offered to any one having fifteen to twenty thousand dollars to invest in a business which can be satisfactorily proven to yield one hundred per cent. without risk. Address "Merchant," Courier-Journal office, where an interview can be had. References must be unexceptionable. se28 d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced teacher, either in a school or private family. Music taught if desired. References given and required. Address "Teacher," No. 224 Third street, Louisville, Ky. se28 d3

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females with good references invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. se28 dtf

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FEATHERS AND FURNITURE—At southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets. J. B. DEEN. se1 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—STATE AND SPECIAL AGENTS—To thoroughly organize and work the State of Kentucky for an old established New York Life Insurance Company. Liberal inducements will be offered to well-recommended men with good references. Address "Life Insurance," care Geo. Draper, Louisville, Ky. se28 d3

$25 A DAY made at home!—25 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. se28 d3wXm

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE—Double or single, gentle and kind, a fine style, and good all the gaits. Will suit a doctor or amity. Enquire of J. C. ALROD, No. 136, at the old Photograph Gallery.

FOR SALE—STAND AND FIXTURES—A good business location, at S. GODSHAW'S, No. 224 West Market street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25 FEET OF GROUND—And improvements thereon, situated on Tenth street, about 50 feet south of Grayson st., east side. Price, $2,000. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. se28 d3

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two new family dwellings on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth. If not sold by the 5th of October, will be rented to good tenants. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, south side Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE—A large, well-arranged, and centrally located dwelling-house. Will take in part pay a smaller and less valuable house and lot. For particulars apply to BRAMLETTE & DUCKETT, Attorneys-at-law, No. 99½ Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. se28 d3

FOR SALE—WATCHES, &c.—I have on hand a large stock of all kinds of watches and clocks (nearly new) which I will sell at one-half the regular price; also one extra fine 18-second timing watch. Exchange and Loan Office JUL. WELLMAN, 124 Third st.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER WANTED—A distillery, new and complete; capacity from 150 to 200 bushels per day. Inquire at the Courier-Journal office for particulars. se28 d3

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 44 feet front by 187 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having 9 rooms, finished in the best style, with good cellars, closets, and wardrobes, and are supplied with gas and water, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main st., between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. se28 d3

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—Small and well-improved country seats for sale cheap, or would exchange for city property. Cornet Place, 4 miles from the city, on Newburg pike, the other of 40 acres, 5 miles from the city, on the Bardstown pike. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. se28 d3

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Owen county, 7½ miles from Worthville, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, containing 300 acres, all under fence, 200 acres river bottom, the balance finely timbered and well set in grass. 200 acres now in timothy. There are good dwellings, orchards, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, 50 acres adjoining, with good house and orchard. [illegible] for sale, [illegible] POLLOCK BARBOUR, in Louisville, or to [illegible] HAVEN, in Lagrange, or to the undersigned, on the premises. Terms easy. F. S. EWING. se28 d3

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE FINEST COUNTRY RESIDENCE ABOUT THE CITY—The Col. Alexander, situated on the Shelbyville road, near the first toll-gate. The dwelling is very commodious, containing some 20 or 25 rooms. The ground contains 25 acres, which is beautifully laid off, and well set with the choicest fruits and flowers, together with all the modern improvements for comfort and health, and in fact all of the conveniences of a first-class country residence. For further particulars, inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 300 acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from Louisville, and 1 mile from [illegible], well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. se28 d3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—A good farm of 300 acres, half cleared and in cultivation, with good improvements. Will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for improved city property. The farm is about 20 miles from Louisville, near a railroad station. For further information, inquire of BRAMLETTE & DUCKETT, attorneys-at-law, No. 99½ Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—I wish to sell my tobacco stemmery, located in Henderson county, Ky., large enough to hang at one time from 300 to 400 hhds. [illegible] with good tobacco stemmery [illegible] every convenience [illegible] For further particulars, address the proprietor, at Henderson, Ky. J. H. TAYLOR. jy13 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—Nearly new, and in complete order, containing 10 rooms, on east side of Washington, near Washington. Apply to WM. IRVINE, Washington street near Clay.

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES—One 3-story frame, of 6 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, cellar, and cistern. Also, 4 rooms in house adjoining, suitable for a genteel small family. Apply at No. 135 [illegible] above engine-house. JOHN WHIPPS.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—The up-stairs of a new brick house, newly finished, containing 4 rooms and porch. Inquire at 315 Walnut street, above Jackson. Hats [illegible] required.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—A large four-story warehouse on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, in excellent condition, and suitable for liquor or grocery business. Apply to HENRY DENT, German Bank.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large and commodious dwelling-house of nine rooms, on south side of Green, between Second and Third. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 133½ Jefferson, near Fifth.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—I wish to rent the dwelling-house in which I now reside, No. 288 West Walnut st. Also, there are two large, handsome rooms in the house which I would like to rent. JOHN MUIR. se28 d3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—A party who is about declining housekeeping, proposes to rent half or more nicely furnished rooms either in suits or singly, without board. Located convenient and desirable. Good day boarding can be had near by. References given and required. Apply to Mr. PETER, Agent, Bamberger's Block, opposite Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing one hundred and fifty acres, four miles from Louisville, near the Cane Run road. Will rent cheap and for a long time to a good tenant. Apply to DAVID BELL, No. 333 West Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. se28 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—At No. 23 Green street, between First and Second.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Cottage in Rush's Row, on Third st., $30 per month. House on Green, near Brook; 7 or 8 rooms, [illegible] per month. 1 on the north side [illegible] Also, a store-room on Main street, and [illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Agents, Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson st. se28 d3

FOR RENT—No. 91 Floyd, between Main and Market; containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Inquire next door, at No. 93. se28 d3

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING—Frame, [illegible] situated on Brook st., just above Broadway, No. 709. Apply to Dr. GOLDEN, office on Jefferson street, near Fourth, No. 123. se28 d3

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 71 Third street, between Main and Market, large and commodious. Apply to LUKE & HARTMAN, attorneys at law, No. 11 Court Place. se27 d3

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—On Main, north side, between Second and Third streets, No. 48. Possession can be given as soon as rented. Apply to W. KERRAY, No. 44 Fourth st. se28 d3

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 87 Jacob street, between Brook and Floyd, containing 11 rooms, water, gas, and [illegible] Apply to SAHN & WOLF, No. 379 Main st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—[illegible] large and commodious business house, on Market street, [illegible] and Floyd. It contains a [illegible] in front, and the stand is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. [illegible] KNABENSHUM, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, [illegible] se28 d3

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-house, cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room adjoining, [illegible]

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston st., [illegible] FRANCIS [illegible]

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—The store-room [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—DOG—$5 REWARD—[illegible]

LOST—MONEY—[illegible] PHILIP STRELLER.